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Established 1887

Japanese Hid 28 Years

World War II Ends for a Soldier

AGANA, Guam, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Japanese Imperial Army troops who occupied Guam in World War II were under orders never to surrender to the Americans who stormed the Pacific island July 21, 1944. Sgt. Shoichi Yokoi was faithful to that command for nearly 28 years.

It was a chance meeting in the fading light of dusk with two hunters that managed what the U.S. 3d Marine Division and the Army's 77th Infantry had not accomplished—the capture of Sgt. Yokoi.

The hunters surprised Sgt. Yokoi, 55, as he was tending a homemade shrimp trap in the Talofofo River, 20 miles outside Agaña last night. Sgt. Yokoi told how he had survived in the jungles of Guam on a diet of nuts, breadfruit, mangoes, papaya, shrimp, snails, rats, frogs, and an occasional wild pig. He drew the line at snakes.

A tailor when he was drafted into the Japanese Army in 1941, Sgt. Yokoi said he wove a burrito-like cloth from tree-bark fiber and fashioned himself trousers and a jacket. He said he used a pair of scissors he carried through the war to tailor the clothes and to cut his hair. He was heavily bearded.

He said he had heard of neither the atomic bomb nor television and stared in disbelief when he was taken to the U.S. military base in Agaña.

Shoichi Yokoi in 1941.

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Shoichi Yokoi talking to newsmen yesterday in Guam.

Nixon's 8-Point Plan For Ending the War

The Key Elements

- Total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces within 6 months of agreement.
- An exchange of prisoners which would begin the same day as troop withdrawals and would be completed when withdrawals are completed.
- General cease-fire in Indochina beginning when an agreement is signed.
- New presidential elections in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement, with Thieu resigning a month before the election.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Nixon tonight made a new eight-point Vietnam peace offer, including the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu, new elections in South Vietnam, a total withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops, and an exchange of all prisoners of war.

The President said the substance of his new plan, which he described as a "generous offer," had been made secretly to the Vietnamese Communists more than three months ago, but it had been ignored.

He said that William Porter, chief U.S. negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, would present it publicly at Thursday's session, along with alternatives to make it even more flexible.

The President disclosed that Henry Kissinger, his foreign affairs adviser, had traveled to Paris 13 times for secret talks with North Vietnamese officials since August 4, 1969.

The Eight Points

The eight-point peace plan, to be submitted by the United States and South Vietnam on Thursday, is as follows:

1. There will be a total withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. forces and other foreign forces allied with the government in Saigon within six months of an agreement to end the war.
2. All military war prisoners and innocent civilians captured throughout Indochina will be released in parallel with the troop withdrawals.
3. There will be a free and democratic presidential election in South Vietnam within six months of an agreement. President Thieu and Vice-President Huong will resign one month before the presidential election takes place. The White House said President Thieu would be free to stand for election if he desired.

This provision of the eight-point proposal also stated that reunification of Vietnam should be decided on the basis of discussions and agreements between North and South Vietnam, without constraint and annexation from either party and without foreign interference.

4. South Vietnam and its allies along with North Vietnam and its allies will respect the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indochina and the 1962 agreement on Laos.

5. The armed forces of all the countries of Indochina must remain within their national frontiers. Their problems will be settled by them on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's affairs.

6. There will be a general cease-fire throughout Indochina, to begin when the agreement to end the war is signed, and there will be no further infiltration of outside forces into any of the countries of Indochina.

7. There will be international supervision of the military aspects of the agreement, including the cease-fire, the release of war prisoners, and the withdrawal of outside forces from Indochina.

8. There will be an international guarantee for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, the status of all the countries in Indochina, and lasting peace there, and both sides will be willing to participate in an international conference on the Indochina problem.

The President said he had taken all the steps—and more—that some of his critics have asked him to take, and he said that they had been fully rejected or ignored by the other side.

Amplifying the President's speech, the White House said that North Vietnam had made a secret nine-point peace plan of its own and it was up to the Communists to decide if they wanted to make it public.

Mr. Nixon said that, while the North Vietnamese were publicly denouncing the United States for not responding to their previous plans, the truth was that the United States entered into secret negotiations with them on possible ways to end the war.

President Nixon summarized the main points of the proposal in his speech, and the full text was released as a separate document by the White House.

The President said he was making public the secret peace plan because the Vietnam Communists were exploiting the good faith of the administration and dividing the American people, and because of charges by his critics that he was doing nothing to try to end the Vietnam war.

He expressed the hope that his public disclosure of the new initiatives by the United States would help to break the deadlock in the Paris peace talks.

Clock Would Turn
Because some parts of the agreement could prove to be more difficult to negotiate than others, "We would be willing to begin implementing certain military aspects while negotiations continue in the implementation of other issues."

The White House said that in order to speed the negotiating process, the United States had proposed secretly on Oct. 11 that after an agreement was signed with Hanoi the clock would start running on the withdrawal of all U.S. forces.

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Log in Washington

Pakistan Surrender Delayed Day by U.S. Communications

By Lee Lescaze

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The American government took more than 20 hours to relay from Dacca to New Delhi the surrender message which ended fighting in East Pakistan last month.

No explanation for the delay, which occurred in Washington, is available here, but Indian officials interpret it as evidence of America's reluctance to see Pakistan beaten by India.

The delay permitted hours of additional fighting around Dacca and in other parts of what is now Bangladesh and hours more of Indian air strikes against undefended targets.

Pakistan's commander in Dacca, Lt. Gen. A.K. Niazi, went to the American Consulate in Dacca at 6:30 p.m. on Dec. 14 and asked American diplomats to transmit his acceptance of Indian surrender terms through America's government communications system. His message was sent to Washington marked "flash," the highest State Department priority, and confirmation that it had been received in Washington reached Dacca in less than half an hour, it is reliably understood.

The Indian commander, Gen. Sam Manekshaw, received Gen. Niazi's message at 3 p.m. Dec. 15, Gen. Manekshaw has said (all times are Dacca time). Gen. Manekshaw ordered a halt to air strikes from 5:30 p.m. and sent back through American communications a message giving Gen. Niazi radio frequencies on which to establish direct communication between Gen. Niazi's headquarters and his own.

Gen. Niazi turned to the American Consulate in Dacca for help in sending his acceptance of the surrender terms because his own radio network had been badly damaged by Indian air strikes. His message was sent to the Indian command and did not ask for American comment.

No obstacles to communication between Washington and New Delhi are known to have existed at the time and it is known that the American government's communications can be extremely fast under these circumstances.

Some Indian officials see the 20-hour delay as the final hostile act by the Nixon administration in a series of acts resulting from what India has viewed since the Pakistan crisis began last March as an anti-Indian, pro-Pakistan U.S. foreign policy. That

view has been confirmed for Indians by publication of U.S. government papers by columnist Jack Anderson.

No one knows how many soldiers and civilians died while Gen. Niazi's message was en route. No major battle was fought. The Indian Army continued to meet sporadic opposition as it advanced. The air raids on Dacca were concentrated on a civilian area of Dacca which Indian commanders apparently mistakenly believed had become a Pakistani Army encampment.

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Bull Session In Belgian Parliament

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP)—Farmers led a bull into the Belgian parliament today to protest the government's agricultural policy.

About 20 young farmers led the animal into the building to the entrance of the Senate room where they were stopped by Premier Gaston Eyskens before reading the government's policy declaration.

Police and ushers stopped them there and eventually pushed the bull back down the stairs.

New Rioting By Students Sweeps Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Chanting students surged through Cairo streets today intermittently building riot police amid clouds of tear gas.

As his police battled youngsters on nearby Opera Square and Liberation Square, President Anwar Sadat met 1,000 political leaders at Abdin Palace to review the domestic disorders and the Middle East crisis.

He blamed "elements outside the universities" for sparking the riots to "split the home front." In response to student demands, he reiterated that war with Israel was inevitable and that Egypt had broken off all contacts with the United States on a diplomatic solution.

The Next Steps
Mr. Sadat said talks with the Soviet Union on the next steps in the conflict were in progress. On the streets, students in Opera Square hurled rubble from the burned opera house at steel-helmeted police who responded by showering the area with tear gas and leading at demonstrators with bamboo canes.

A mile away, in Liberation Square, students hurled rocks and threw back. The security men then marched slowly, shoulder to shoulder, pushing the demonstrators into side streets.

Disturbances broke out in other parts of the city as students paraded through the streets waving their flags and chanting slogans.

Shop windows were shattered on July 26th Street and shopkeepers pulled steel shutters down in other areas of the city.

Mr. Sadat's policy statement at the heavily guarded Abdin Palace was in response to student demands for war with Israel and a tougher policy against the United States.

He first reviewed the domestic situation and then the international situation.

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Irish Premier Says British 'Exacerbate' Ulster Situation

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Irish Premier Jack Lynch today blamed British military action in Northern Ireland for worsening the troubles there.

Present British government policies are not only perpetuating but exacerbating the violence, he told reporters at London airport.

Mr. Lynch, who had talks on the Northern Ireland situation with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in Brussels Sunday, arrived here on his way back from the funeral of King Frederick IX of Denmark.

He said the political deadlock in Northern Ireland can only be broken by an end to internment.

His meeting with Mr. Heath did not change the situation, he said, and he is still trying to persuade the prime minister that British policies are worsening the violence.

The Irish leader said he had made no arrangements for a further meeting with Mr. Heath. He urged that a worthwhile political breakthrough be made soon.

The establishment of another internment camp in the North and the ordering of border roads are "dangerously provocative," he said. "So when we say the British and Stormont (Northern Ireland government) policies are exacerbating the situation, this is what we mean."

Mr. Lynch added that there will also have to be moves toward ending the partition of Ireland, which he described as one of the most distasteful issues. Although he has no first-hand knowledge of any initiative on partition, he said, he kept emphasizing it in the discussions with Mr. Heath.

Mr. Lynch drove from the airport to the Irish Embassy here, where he had a private two-and-a-half-hour luncheon talk with Harold Wilson, the opposition Labor party leader.

The two men agreed on the need for an urgent political initiative to resolve the worsening Northern Ireland crisis.

Mr. Lynch later told reporters, "I think you can expect some

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U.S. Had Worst Trade Deficit in History in 1971

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The United States suffered its most severe trade deficit in history last year, the government announced today, representing an adverse swing of nearly \$5 billion between 1970 and 1971.

The trade imbalance—the difference between what the nation imported and exported—was \$2.05 billion last year, compared with a surplus of \$2.7 billion in 1970. It was the country's first trade deficit since 1968.

Government officials attributed part of the poor showing to dock strikes, which alternately tied up East and West Coast ports for most of the last six months of 1971.

The Census Bureau, which collects the trade data, said, however, that it "does not have adequate information to enable it to specifically measure the influence of the strikes or anticipated strikes on the statistics."

West Coast ports were idle from July until early October, when the government obtained a back-to-work order. East and Gulf Coast ports were ordered back into operation in late November after a nearly two-month strike.

The West Coast ports went back on strike earlier this month after the back-to-work order expired.

The Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis said "some evidence of import stockpiling" in anticipation of a resumed West Coast strike could be seen in December, when net exports into customs bonded warehouses "were nearly \$100 million

higher than the monthly norm."

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Harold C. Passer said the substantial 1971 U.S. trade deficit "contributed to the international monetary crisis of mid-1971 that led to the new economic policy announced by President Nixon on Aug. 15."

Mr. Passer said that since Aug. 15, "internal monetary values have been adjusted, and negotiations are under way to reduce trade barriers to U.S. exports. Thus the U.S. trade picture should improve in 1972."

While exports in 1971 rose only 2 percent over 1970 (from \$42.66 billion to \$43.53 billion), imports skyrocketed 14 percent from \$39.55 billion to \$45.60 billion.

Adding \$400 Million for Multilateral Aid

Senate Unit Votes 40% Cut in Bilateral Aid

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Senate Appropriations Committee today voted a 40 percent cut in President Nixon's request for bilateral foreign aid for the year that is more than half over.

But it voted to increase by more than \$400 million the House-approved level of contributions to multilateral aid agencies such as the World Bank and United Nations Development Fund.

The House, meanwhile, by a vote of 203 to 179, gave final congressional approval to the bill authorizing the program, setting

spending ceilings and policy guidelines.

Both bills were left hanging when Congress ended its first session last month. They were held up by a fight over the Senate's Mansfield amendment to end the Indochina war in six months, subject to release of prisoners. This was finally dropped.

The authorization bill set spending ceilings for the traditional bilateral foreign economic and military aid at \$2,750 billion. The House had already cut this to \$2,672 billion in an appropriation bill. The Senate committee

today reduced this further to \$2,164 billion.

The Senate bill cuts development loans to \$200 million from \$355 million requested. It reduced military aid and related supporting assistance to \$750 million, compared to \$1,469 million requested by the President.

But the Senate committee voted nearly \$100 million for the United Nations Development Fund to aid poor countries. And in a separate part of the bill funding programs not part of the traditional foreign aid program, the Senate committee voted \$246 million in capital for the World Bank which the House omitted and \$110 million more than the House voted for the Inter-American Development Bank.

The Senate bill contains the full \$400 million authorized in foreign military credit sales, most of which are earmarked for Israel.

The full \$77.2 million authorized for the Peace Corps was approved by the Senate committee. The House had cut this to \$68 million.

The authorization bill carries a provision that could further tie up aid funds for the year ending June 30, unless President Nixon acts by April 30 to release about \$3 billion he has impounded in funds voted for agriculture, housing and programs for health, education and welfare.

However, during house debate on the authorization bill today, Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., questioned whether this provision was enforceable.

Meanwhile, the Agency for International Development today formally announced a major reorganization plan that calls for a 25-percent cut in personnel.

John A. Hannah, administrator of the agency, which handles the American foreign aid program, said in a letter to AID employees that the dropping of more than 3,000 employees is part of an effort to reduce costs.

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TALKING—Former British prime minister and leader of opposition Harold Wilson (left) and Irish Premier Jack Lynch at the Irish Embassy in London yesterday.

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7% Increase In Air Fares On S. Atlantic

Airlines to Retain
Excursion Discounts

GENEVA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Airlines today reached quick agreement on raising the price of regular fares on South Atlantic routes while at the same time retaining cheaper excursion rates.

They agreed on a 7 percent increase on regular flights to offset devaluation of the U.S. dollar by that amount.

In order to preserve the competitive ability of South American airlines, however, it was also agreed to permit excursion rates costing 85 percent of regular fares for trips lasting between seven and 90 days. These excursion rates will be available between April 1 and Dec. 15.

An earlier agreement by all airlines except the Argentine national carrier to raise South Atlantic rates by 6 percent was shelved.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) will hold another meeting Friday with Air Canada, which has rejected an agreement by other airlines to raise North Atlantic rates by 7 percent because of the dollar's devaluation.

If Air Canada refuses to go along with this by Friday, or if another compromise proves impossible, IATA will have to hold a full fares negotiating conference.

The Canadians have said they can approve a rise of only 4 percent because the Canadian dollar is "floating" and a greater rise could not be absorbed.

Mother Saves Son by Fighting Off Submachine-Gun Armed Man

HELFEST, Jan. 25 (AP).—A mother blocked the doorway of her home, fought off a man armed with a submachine gun, and saved her son from death at the hands of an execution squad, police said today.

The doorstep battle occurred in Lurgan, southwest of Belfast, when three men, all masked and armed, knocked on the door of Gary Rogers, 19, a Protestant factory worker.

His mother answered the door and instantly recognized their mission, police recounted today. Mrs. Rogers threw herself at the man with the submachine gun, blocking his way. The two others, each armed with a revolver, pushed past her into the house.

They spotted young Rogers at the top of a flight of stairs and fired at him, wounding him seriously in the chest and leg. Then all three armed men fled. Mr. Rogers was reported in satisfactory condition at Lurgan Hospital today.

"These men appear to have been an IRA murder squad who have failed in their task," a police spokesman said. "Gary obviously owes his life to his mother."

Police were still checking possible motives for the attempted slaying. They said one possibility was that Mr. Rogers was being called as a witness in a forthcoming court case involving explosives.

Lynch Says British Policies Make Ulster Situation Worse

(Continued from Page 1)

more forward soon. I want the British government to exercise their authority to insure that this problem will be solved once and for all. Military measures would prove only a very short-term solution."

In continuing violence today, screaming women and children dived for safety in a busy Belfast street when guerrillas firing machine guns from a cruising car wounded two patrolling policemen.

The gunmen drove off at high speed as the two men fell to the ground, one wounded in the thigh and the other in the arm.

Neither was seriously injured, but police here tonight regarded the incident as the fifth attempt to kill policemen in Northern Ireland in the past 30 hours.

"They are obviously out to get one of us," a spokesman said. Earlier today a police sergeant was shot and seriously wounded as he left his home in Newry, 30 miles south of Belfast.

Police are also investigating the apparent kidnapping of a 27-year-old reserve constable who left his home at Warrenpoint, near the province's southwest border with the Irish Republic, in a car last night and has not been seen since. A spokesman said they have received a call saying he was abducted.

In the Newry shooting, Sgt. Edward Kelly, a Catholic, was out on duty from a Sunday morning gun as he opened the door of his garage on the outskirts of Newry, which is five miles from the Irish Republic border.

A police spokesman said the gunman came from a nearby field and fired at Kelly in the arm, head and chest. The area was searched without success for the person who shot him.

The Irish Republican Army guerrillas regard Catholic policemen in Northern Ireland as traitors.

Shots were fired yesterday at another policeman in Newry and at two more in Belfast, but none of them was wounded.

Troops Round Up Suspects

HELFEST, Jan. 25 (AP).—British troops swooped on a major Belfast Catholic mission late last night in a search mission that angry residents said was one of the biggest ever mounted in the turbulent capital of Northern Ireland.

Reports emerging from the Ardoyne area said more than 100 "men and boys" were seized in the mission.

Approximately 300 crewmen remained aboard the Lamont and Killybeg, with the two ships tied up side by side at the heavily guarded dock at Alak, a remote Navy installation in the Aleutians.

Five previous prosecutions of Soviet fishing violations of Alaskan waters since 1967 resulted in the Soviet Union paying a total of \$120,000 in fines, but the United States has never confiscated a Soviet fishing ship.

Senate Unit For Aid Shift

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deficiency and modernization plan to make the foreign aid program more reflective of modern needs.

The reorganization also aims at implementing a reform program proposed by the President in 1970 but not yet approved by Congress.

AID already has been cutback 30 percent in personnel since mid-1968, when it had 17,569 employees. On Jan. 1 AID had 12,987 people on its payroll overseas and in the United States.

Mr. Hannan said that most of the new reductions will take place in the overseas staff. He added that the manpower cutbacks will depend on congressional approval of incentives for the retirement of older AID workers.

The director outlined five other areas in the reorganization plan. These include a new bureau for population and humanitarian assistance, which will incorporate previous separate AID programs for population and family planning; the Food for Peace program; disaster relief; and support for voluntary agencies that provide overseas assistance.

Technology Unit

Mr. Hannan said that a bureau for technical assistance will be established to provide technological leadership in handling basic human problems.

In addition, regional bureaus representing geographical areas will be reformed to rely more on outside sources, including private organizations and recipient nations, and to handle more of the programming and project management.

Defense Chief Is Dismissed By Allende

Action Preceded
By Senate Censure

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 25 (UPI).—President Salvador Allende bowed to the Chilean Congress yesterday and removed Defense Minister Jose Tola from his cabinet.

Mr. Tola was replaced by Interior Minister Alejandro Rios Valdivia, who will hold both portfolios.

The Senate Saturday voted, 26-0, to censure Mr. Tola for alleged constitutional violations while he served as interior minister. The ruling Unidad Popular party boycotted the session.

Mr. Tola was accused of permitting illegal armed groups and violating constitutional guarantees of freedom of assembly, the press and arbitrary arrest.

Mr. Allende said the censure vote would have no effect on the policies of his government.

"As chief of state, I will complete my supreme mission," he said in a nationwide broadcast.

Creditors to Meet

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—International creditors will meet here Feb. 2 to study its plan to reschedule part of its huge foreign debt, French government officials said today.

The two-day meeting will be attended by high-ranking financial experts from 16 nations who have been asked by President Allende to allow his country to start reimbursing later part of Chile's external debt, officials said.

Assessing that the foreign debt would weigh too heavily on Chile's effort to restore its solvency and insure economic stability, Mr. Allende has asked for deferment of payments on debts totalling \$1.3 billion.

Chile's Finance Minister Américo Zenteno said recently his foreign debt totalled \$1.1 billion. In addition, he said, Chile has taken over debts inherited by nationalized companies totalling \$728 million without spelling out what exactly Chile meant by debts it says it was transferring from the firms—Anaconda Co., Kennecott Copper Corp. and Cerro Corp.—it has expropriated.

U.S. Lifts Ban
On Rhodesian
Chrome Imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Treasury today lifted the embargo on imports of chrome ore from Rhodesia.

The action was expected, since Congress last year passed legislation requiring the embargo to be removed on Jan. 1. Congress said the embargo on Rhodesian chrome ore could not go on as long as the United States continued to import such commodities from the Soviet Union or other Communist countries.

The Treasury lifted the embargo, which the United States imposed several years ago in compliance with a United Nations resolution, by amending the Treasury's foreign asset control regulations.

Bonn Envoy to Moscow

BONN, Jan. 25 (AP).—Ulrich Sahm, a top aide to Chancellor Willy Brandt, will be West Germany's new ambassador to Moscow, the Foreign Ministry announced today. Mr. Sahm, 54, will replace Helmut Altshoff, who is retiring on March 31.

Another Trip

"These contacts are not finished yet. If another trip to the Soviet Union is necessary to complete the negotiations, I will not hesitate to go there."

He said, "We will not face in the future anything more difficult, more serious and more delicate than the stage through which we are passing today."

"What has happened here during the last few days, the demands for an account of what is going on, is unprecedented in the history of nations. Did anyone ever ask a president to submit an account of the progress of the battle in World War II?"

The president also said the government change had been made necessary because of the changing dimensions of the conflict.

"The new cabinet will be an operations room that prepares itself and assumes its responsibilities for the battle," he said.

Eban Appeals to Sadat

JERUSALEM, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban tonight called on Mr. Sadat to enter negotiations with Israel following the failure of what he called imported solutions.

Mr. Eban told the 28th World Zionist Congress here that he hoped Mr. Sadat "will now have the courage and ability to free himself from the assumption that imported and foreign solutions are possible, as he had the courage and wisdom to withdraw his threat to hostilities."

France Pledges
Trade Aid to Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday promised Iran assistance in overcoming a trade deficit with the European Economic Community.

As a press conference marking the end of his five-day visit here, the minister said his government would give "all facilities" for Iranian exports to France, except for oil, and would take "appropriate measures" to this end. Iran puts its trade imbalance with the EEC last year at \$600 million.



STAR IN THE SKY—These 24 sky divers holding hands to form a "star" bailed out of three airplanes at 14,500 feet over Perris Valley Airport near River side, Calif. They are claimants to a new world record, exceeding the old mark of 22 men. They had 70 seconds to maneuver themselves into position before opening their parachutes. The photographer who made the picture also made the jump, a bit overexposed.

My Lai Reporter Says Army Destroyed Files on Incident

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Seymour M. Hersh, the reporter who won the Pulitzer Prize for his disclosure of the My Lai massacre, charged today that American Division personnel systematically destroyed all documents about the incident to protect the officers involved.

In the second of two articles in the New Yorker magazine based on the secret investigative report of the Pentagon's Peers commission, Mr. Hersh said:

"The Peers commission concluded its investigation March 1970, without being able to discover how the My Lai files had disappeared. Gen. William R. Peers himself suspected that some of the key officers involved at the time were responsible."

Damaging Truth

"The truth was more damaging to the Army's system than Peers could imagine: that subsequent officers of the American division who had no direct involvement with My Lai-4 and its investigation, had destroyed evidence to protect the officers who preceded them."

Mr. Hersh reported last week that the Peers commission placed at 347 the number of civilians killed at My Lai, and he also said about 100 other civilians were massacred about the same time at the nearby hamlet of My Khe.

Mr. Hersh challenged the validity of the Barker report, which has never been found. It was supposed to have been prepared by Lt. Col. Frank A. Barker Jr., commander of the My Lai task force.

The failure of the Army to produce the Barker report contributed to long delays in the court-martial late last year of Col. Oran K. Henderson, commander of the 11th Brigade and Col. Barker's superior. After a four-month trial, a seven-officer jury last month cleared Col. Henderson of My Lai cover-up charges.

Mr. Hersh said Col. Henderson testified before the Peers commission that the Barker report included statements from the field commanders, the helicopter

pressure and heart pulse are normal, but that he is anemic. His hands are heavily calloused. Sgt. Yokoi said the Japanese, Jesus, Duennas and Manuel De Gracia, almost bumped into him in the gloom at nightfall as he tended his shrimp trap. They covered him with their rifles and marched him to a police station. He carried the shrimp trap with him.

Waistband and Flag

The sergeant said that in addition to the soldiers the only things he kept from his days in the army were a waistband embroidered by his mother and a Japanese flag, both of which he had hidden in the cave. He turned his Japanese Army uniform, following orders.

"I stayed close to the cave all the time I was in the jungle," he said. "And I never went out except at night and always stayed in the same area."

"This is like a dream to me," he said. "I am only afraid I will wake up."

The dense jungle around the Talofoto River 10 years ago yielded two other Japanese Imperial Army veterans who were persuaded to surrender. Both are living in Japan.

After their surrender, Japanese government officials toured the Talofoto area with bullhorns, urging any other army survivors in the jungle to give themselves up. No one came forward.

60,000 Flooded Out

JAKARTA, Jan. 25 (AP).—Floods have left some 60,000 villagers homeless in Demak district of central Java, official news reports said yesterday.

U.S. Jets Strike 3 More Sites In N. Vietnam for 8 in 3 Days

SAIGON, Jan. 25 (AP).—American warplanes attacked three more anti-aircraft missile radar sites in North Vietnam, the U.S. Command announced today.

The three so-called protective reaction strikes—one Sunday and two yesterday—raised to eight the number announced in the last three days, the most for any comparable period since the bombing halt more than three years ago.

Five of the attacks, including two announced today, have been carried out against missile sites and radar installations along the Laotian frontier where U.S. military officials say, Hanoi has recently concentrated the bulk of its anti-aircraft missile batteries in an attempt to protect the flow of supplies through the mountain passes into Laos.

Meanwhile, Viet Cong commandos blew up a South Vietnamese military post just outside the big American base of Cam Ranh Bay today. The attack killed 18 South Vietnamese militiamen and wounded a number of others.

Barbed Wire Enclosure

Military sources said the Viet Cong managed to get through the barbed wire enclosure around the post across a stream from the U.S. installations and planted bundles of explosives in several buildings. Half the outpost, heavily damaged, the sources said, including militia barracks where more than a dozen men slept.

South Vietnam has asked the co-chairmen of the 1964 Geneva Conference on Indochina, Britain and the Soviet Union, to reconsider India's participation in the International Control Commission for Vietnam following New Delhi's upgrading of relations with North Vietnam, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

A row between India and South Vietnam incapacitated the three-nation ICC after the Indian decision to establish an embassy in Hanoi. South Vietnam retaliated by refusing entry to the new head of the Indian delegation to the commission. India is chairman of the ICC and Canada and Poland the other two members.

Laotians Control Ridge

VIETNAMESE, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Government military sources said today Laotian forces now fully control Skyline Ridge, which overlooks and is vital to the defense of Long Cheng.

Laotian forces yesterday took two positions which serve as helicopter landing zones on the east

side of the ridge.

"At the moment, Long Cheng is clearly out of danger but the enemy is still in the area," an American source said.

Nixon Offers
Plan to End
Vietnam War

(Continued from Page 1)

American forces within six months and the exchange of all war prisoners.

While this timing was under way on the military withdrawal and the prisoners of war, the White House said that agreement could be reached on the political phases of the peace proposal.

Mr. Nixon's speech was timed to coincide with a broadcast by President Thieu from Saigon.

Until recently, the secret negotiations "showed signs of yielding some progress," Mr. Nixon said, but now, he added, "it is my judgment that the purposes of peace will best be served by bringing out publicly the proposals we have been making in private."

Mr. Kissinger, who made a secret trip to Peking last summer to arrange Mr. Nixon's February journey to China, began the secret peace negotiations in Paris on Aug. 4, 1969, Mr. Nixon said.

Mr. Nixon said the "most comprehensive peace plan of this conflict" was offered on Oct. 11 but "has been ignored in a secret channel while the enemy tries again for military victory."

"It is a plan to end the war now," Mr. Nixon said of the offer he termed "his acceptance would mean the speedy return of all the prisoners of war to their homes."

He said progress in the public negotiations had been disappointing.

"The American people deserve an accounting of why it has been disappointing," he added. "Tonight I intend to give you that accounting, and in so doing, to try and break the deadlock in the negotiations."

The U.S. chief executive then traced the 30 months of private negotiations, which included secret meetings on last May 31, June 28, July 12, and Aug. 18. At the Aug. 18 session, Mr. Nixon said, "we... offered the complete withdrawal of U.S. and allied troops within nine months after an agreement on an overall settlement."

But less than a month later, he said, the North Vietnamese rejected the proposal and continued "harassing us at negotiations for not responding to their... publicly presented seven-point plan."

"The truth," Nixon said, "is that we did respond to the enemy's plan, in the manner they wanted us to respond—secretly."

By publicly denouncing the U.S. stance, Mr. Nixon said, the North Vietnamese "induced many Americans in the press and the Congress into echoing their propaganda—Americans who could not know they were being falsely used by the enemy to stir up divisiveness in this country."

Mr. Nixon said his latest private initiative came Oct. 11 when he sent an unspecified communication to the North Vietnamese containing new elements.

He said he urged a meeting on Nov. 1 between Mr. Kissinger and one of Hanoi's top political leaders, Le Duc Tho. The North Vietnamese, he said, suggested a Nov. 20 date, but on Nov. 17, the President continued, the North Vietnamese reported Le Duc Tho was ill and called off the meeting.

Since then, he said, "The only reply to our plan has been an increase in troop-infiltration from North Vietnam and Communist military offensives in Laos and Cambodia... a proposal for peace was answered by a stepup in the war."

Disclosing full details of the plan "will prove beyond doubt which side has made every effort to make these negotiations succeed," Mr. Nixon said. "It will show unmistakably that Hanoi—Washington, or Saigon—has made the war go on."

Paris Said to Tell
U.S. It Can't Ban
Anti-War Rally

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP).—The French government has quickly informed the United States it has no power to ban an assembly against the Vietnam war scheduled in Versailles Feb. 11 to 13, diplomatic sources here reported.

The United States and South Vietnam protested the planned assembly earlier this month and warned the French government that it might disrupt the "neutral atmosphere" surrounding the deadlocked, three-year-old official Vietnam peace talks.

The organizers of the anti-war assembly say they expect more than 1,000 delegates from some 50 countries, including the United States, to take part. North Vietnam and the Viet Cong plan to send official delegations.

U.S. peace negotiator William J. Porter has described the assembly as a "Communist propaganda campaign" intended to accompany the current upsurge in North Vietnamese military activity.

The sources said the French government has advised the United States that the assembly organizers have met all legal obligations for indoor gatherings and "the French government sees no valid reason for which the assembly could be banned."

Intelsat-4 in Orbit

CAPE KENNEDY, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Intelsat-4 communications satellite shifted into its final stationary orbit high above the central Pacific last night and engineers started preparing to use it for coverage of President Nixon's visit to China next month.

WEATHER

	O	P	
ALBUQUERQUE	13	35	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Partly cloudy
ANAKAP	10	37	Snow
ATLANTA	10	50	Very cloudy
BELLEVILLE	18	31	Very cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	2	38	Partly cloudy
BOSTON	1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	41	Partly cloudy
CANBERRA	1	25	Overcast
CARACAS	15	34	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	28	Overcast
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	10	39	Partly cloudy
DALLAS	6	43	Cloudy
DENVER	17	37	Sunny
DETROIT	4	39	Sunny
FLORENCE	4	39	Sunny
FRANKFURT	9	32	Sunny
GATEWAY	1	38	Sunny
GENEVA	1	30	Very cloudy
HANOI	1	31	Rain
HONG KONG	10	65	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	44	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	4	41	Sunny
LYONS	1	38	Very cloudy
MILAN	1	38	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	30	Snow
MOSCOW	1	33	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Sunny
NEWARK	4	48	Very cloudy
OHIO	1	39	Sunny
PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1	30	Very cloudy
ROME	1	30	Cloudy
SOVIET	1	30	Snow
STOCKHOLM	1	28	Overcast
TAIPEI	1	31	Very cloudy
TOKYO	1	31	Cloudy
VENICE	1	28	Overcast
VIENNA	1	31	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Very cloudy
ZURICH	1	31	Cloudy

(U.S. Standard time zone at 1700 GMT, others at 1800 GMT)

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SALE
dresses, coats,
tuniques,
high class sweaters,
and
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(US Bus Model, LYONS)

Budget Dismays Congress, Conservatives, Liberals Alike

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP).—Congress reacted with dismay yesterday to President Nixon's budget prediction that the government will run up a total deficit of more than \$64 billion this fiscal year and next.

Conservatives demanded massive cuts in spending. Liberals urged less spending on defense and more on domestic needs. Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine,

Laird Fears Red Threat to U.S. Missiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today Soviet missile advances have caused "considerable concern" that U.S. missiles might be paralyzed by electromagnetic pulses released by big enemy nuclear warhead explosions.

He told the House Armed Services Committee that "the upgrading of the Soviet strategic forces and the consequent vulnerability of the possible vulnerability of our own forces" has led to this concern.

He urged, in a \$254 million supplemental money request for this year, that Congress authorize a number of countermeasures.

Concern about what is called "electromagnetic pulse" first arose about 10 years ago when missile and electronics experts became aware that such effects could "black out" radar, communications and other electronics.

Although Mr. Laird did not say so specifically, it appeared that U.S. studies of giant Soviet warheads developed and tested in recent years showed that the danger was greater than in the past when the Russians had smaller warheads in their arsenal.

Among the measures proposed by Mr. Laird were various devices for testing electromagnetic pulse effects and possible countermeasures.

The problem also is taken into account, Mr. Laird indicated, in the design of new Boeing-747 jet airframe command posts for which \$113 million was requested.

Nearly half of the money being sought in the budget supplemental request will be used for the Advanced Airborne Command Post Program, which Mr. Laird said is urgent. "We are to retain a credible and realistic deterrent in the future."

He told the committee: "The growing threat from Soviet strategic forces makes early improvements to our national command and control system imperative."

"Severely Deficient" The current system, he said, "is severely deficient in survivability and capacity and cannot fulfill our essential needs in the event of nuclear attack on our country."

"It lacks the survivable secure communications needed for control and execution of the forces, the long endurance, the space for sufficient high-level staff to support the President, and the space for the battle staff and equipment which provide the information needed to make decisions."

He asked for \$98.4 million in research and development funds "to meet potential near-term Soviet threats posed by our Soviet ICBM force, cruise missile, surface-to-air missile, ballistic missile defense, and anti-submarine warfare systems."

Nixon Names 2 To Defense Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—President Nixon today said he would nominate Eberhardt Rechtin to a newly created \$38,000-a-year Pentagon post as assistant secretary of defense for telecommunications.

Mr. Rechtin, 46, has been director of the advanced research projects agency and principal deputy director of the Office of Defense Research and Engineering.

At the same time Mr. Nixon officially confirmed that he is nominating Kenneth Rush, the ambassador to West Germany, to be deputy secretary of defense.

Mr. Rush, 62, will replace David Paulsen, in the Pentagon post that pays \$42,500 a year.

Plans to Burn Banned Herbicide

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—The U.S. Air Force proposes to burn 23 million gallons of a plant killer that was banned in Vietnam in 1970 after tests showed that it may have caused animal birth defects.

The disposal methods were proposed in an environmental impact statement filed with federal and state agencies in Texas, Illinois and Mississippi.

The herbicide, code-named Orange, would be burned in commercial incinerators in Deer Park, Texas, or at Saugey, Ill.

The proposal is subject to comment by the agencies to which it was submitted. They have 30 days to respond.

If significant controversy is aroused, the Air Force may hold a public hearing before turning to its final disposal plan to the Environmental Protection Agency.



Writer Clifford Irving and his wife, Edith, in their home on the Balearic island of Ibiza.

She Says She Is Not Checks-Casher

Swiss Want to See Hughes Writer's Wife

IRIZA, Spain, Jan. 25 (UPI).—

Writer Clifford Irving, who claims to have collaborated with Howard Hughes on his biography, today said that he and his wife will fly to New York tomorrow.

Mr. Irving said that he was going there to answer a summons from the New York State Supreme Court in connection with another book. He said that he was taking his blonde, Swiss wife, Edith, with him even though she has been asked by Swiss police to come to Zurich to answer questions "in connection with an important matter."

Mrs. Irving said that she was willing to go to Zurich "to prove my innocence," but that she would like to accompany her husband on the U.S. trip first.

She said she was not the blonde woman who cashed out \$450,000 worth of checks made out by McGraw-Hill and Life magazine to Mr. Hughes in connection with the book—and then vanished.

[Asked if his wife were the mystery woman named in a Swiss arrest warrant as Helga R. Hughes, Mr. Irving replied today, according to the Associated Press: "Not as far as I know." He has threatened to sue anyone who suggests that she is, AP said.

Fears Suppression It reported that the writer said that during his New York visit he would also try to unmask the confusion about the Hughes book, which he fears that Hughes associates may try to suppress.

Mr. Irving told newsmen that he personally gave the checks to Mr. Hughes, as it was stated in an affidavit filed with the New York Supreme Court, AP reported.

He said that he gave Mr. Hughes the first check, for \$50,000, in a room in the Bahamas last April 23; the second check, for \$275,000, in a room in Key Biscayne, Fla., last Sept. 23; and the third check, for \$325,000, on Dec. 2, in Florida.

The couple were talking to newsmen today in the Irving's 300-year-old farmhouse among blossoming almond trees on this Spanish island. Mr. Irving said that they will take their two youngest children—Nedley, 4, and Barnaby, 2—with them and leave tomorrow for Barcelona, where they will change to a flight for Madrid and New York.

Mr. Irving flew from New York to his Ibiza home last Friday at the height of the controversy over the authenticity of the purported biography of the billionaire reclus.

The New York Supreme Court yesterday ordered Mr. Irving to appear in court Friday in connection with a \$55-million libel suit filed by a Swiss art dealer over Mr. Irving's earlier book, "Faker!" It is the biography of Hungarian painter Elmyr de Hory, who baffled the art world with clever imitations of famous masters.

Mr. de Hory is a long-time friend of Mr. Irving and also lives on Ibiza.

Mrs. Irving, a 26-year-old pop artist and mother of three, said that when her husband decided to go to the United States, she asked Swiss police whether they opposed her wish to leave Spain.

"They said they want me to come to Zurich as soon as possible to clarify some important matters," she said.

The authenticity of the documents and letters came under question with the disclosure on Sunday night that the woman who identified herself as Helga Hughes endorsed two of the checks "H. R. Hughes" in the presence of bank officials.

The handwriting analysis concern of Osborn, Osborn & Osborn, in an affidavit filed in State Supreme Court on behalf of McGraw-Hill and Life, has contended that all the documents—old ones known to have been written by Mr. Hughes and the new specimens—were written by the same person. The new specimens included the signatures on two of the checks.

Yesterday, Paul D. Osborn of the handwriting concern reasserted his belief that "all" the handwriting was that of the same person. He said that handwriting analysis was a "precise science, one based on mathematics and scientific principles gained through education, special knowledge and experience."

"Swiss police think it is a frame-up. The passport number, except for one figure, was identical with mine even though it was in another name," Mrs. Irving stated.

Esspart's Source According to published reports, the passport of "Helga Hughes" was issued by the Swiss Consulate in Barcelona.

Mrs. Irving refused to show a reporter her passport because, she said, wrong conclusions might be drawn from entry and exit stamps in it.

But a Swiss newsmen, who saw the passport and photographed it, said that it had no stamps indicating visits to Switzerland in the past seven months. He said it was issued in Barcelona July 5, 1968, by the Swiss Consulate.

His passports are not stamped by Spanish border police if the holder leaves or enters the country by road or rail. Swiss police do not stamp passports of Swiss citizens leaving or entering the country.

Account Almost Empty NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—The woman who opened a Swiss bank account in the name of "H.R. Hughes" was last seen in the Zurich bank on Dec. 23, some three weeks after the purported autobiography of Howard Hughes was first denounced by Hughes interests as a hoax.

According to sources close to the investigation in Zurich, the woman, who identified herself as Helga Hughes, was in the Swiss Credit Bank a total of seven times beginning last May 12, when she opened the account.

These sources also said that pertinent parts of the passport she used in identification to start the account were photocopies by the bank authorities. The passport gave her date of birth as 1929 and her birthplace as Emmenstadt, Switzerland.

Three checks totaling \$650,000 written by McGraw-Hill Inc. were deposited in the account. The funds, intended for Mr. Hughes in payment for his autobiographical material, were later withdrawn by the woman.

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The Zurich sources said the Helga Hughes passport she offered to bank executives when the account was opened gave her address as 19 Rue du Bac in Paris. The passport was said by officials to have been forged.

The Rue du Bac is Paris' Left Bank. The building No. 19 is occupied on ground level by a pharmacy and a perfume shop. The doorway to the apartments above is around the corner on the Rue de Lille and there seem to be no names on the mailboxes that might be connected to the mystery.

Sites Is Left The sources also said that the only money still left in the account was \$26 Swiss francs, about \$163.

A spokesman for Time Inc., the parent organization of Life magazine, confirmed yesterday that the alleged Hughes documents certified by one handwriting firm as

Shirley Chisholm Says She's A Candidate for President

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (Reuters).

—Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman member of Congress, today announced her candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

To the cheers of about 2,000 people gathered in the basement of Concord Baptist Church in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, Mrs. Chisholm, 47, said she was a candidate of the "neglected, left out, ignored and forgotten."

"I am not the candidate of black America, although I am black and proud," she said. "I am not the candidate of the women's movement of this country although I am a woman and I am equally proud of that. I am not the candidate of the political bosses or fat cats or special interests," the Democratic congresswoman said.

Mrs. Chisholm, who entered the House of Representatives in 1968, attacked the Nixon administration for the continuing war in Vietnam and for the "disgusting playing of divisive politics, pitting young against old, labor against management, North against South and black against white."

"Bloodless Revolution" At a press conference following her announcement, Mrs. Chisholm admitted that while she might not get the nomination, she would serve as a rallying point for black women and other groups so that in the "most beautiful possible bloodless revolution" of the Democratic convention a ticket reflective of the forgotten groups could be achieved.

Mrs. Chisholm said she would definitely enter the primaries in Florida and North Carolina and perhaps in New York and California. She said delegate states pledged to her will be entered in several other states including Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Iowa.

In another development, the AFL-CIO reiterated in Washington that it will oppose President Nixon's bid for re-election no matter whom the Democrats nominate.

The AFL-CIO has set as its primary political goal in 1972 the defeat of Richard Nixon's bid for re-election, Alexander R. Barkan, who is in charge of raising and dispersing the federation's political and campaign funds, wrote in the current issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Teamsters' Official Held WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP).—A vice-president of the International Teamsters Union, Roy Lee Williams, 56, was arrested Saturday in Kansas City after being indicted on a charge of embezzling \$16,000 in union funds, the Justice Department said here.

The controllers man the towers of Canada's 53 major airports. The controllers, who direct planes taking off and landing on Canadian airports, are employees of the Federal Department of Transport, which operates the airports.

Oil Pollution Fine BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 25 (AP).—American Oil Co. was fined \$15,000 and placed on probation for two years yesterday for the October spillage of 208,000 gallons of fuel oil into the Saginaw River.

Pact Rejected, Talks to Go On in Canada Air Strike OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The federal government has accepted a union offer to resume talks with striking members of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers' Association, a government spokesman said today.

The union membership yesterday rejected by a five-to-one margin a tentative settlement on the eight-day-old strike, which has paralyzed all commercial air traffic in Canada. The vote was 1,390 to 247.

A Treasury Board spokesman said the department had received a telegram from members of the union executive asking that talks be resumed.

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Rep. Shirley Chisholm

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N.J. Gets Law Providing for Noise Controls

TRENTON, N.J., Jan. 25 (AP).—A state noise-pollution-control law was signed yesterday by Gov. William T. Cahill. He said it was the first of its kind in the United States.

The measure gives the State Department of Environmental Protection the power to regulate excessive noises which would be harmful to public health and authority to levy fines up to \$3,000 for each offense.

The measure was opposed by business groups who won an important concession before it was given final legislative approval: establishment of a council, with members representing both the public and the state, with authority to veto noise-control rules proposed by the Department of Environmental Protection.

Under the program, the state can set noise-level standards for automobiles as a condition for passing motor-vehicle inspections; restrain industries from raising noise to certain levels; set curfews for specific kinds of noises; prohibit the use of machines that are not equipped with mufflers, and set noise-performance standards for machines.

Oil Pollution Fine BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 25 (AP).—American Oil Co. was fined \$15,000 and placed on probation for two years yesterday for the October spillage of 208,000 gallons of fuel oil into the Saginaw River.

Pact Rejected, Talks to Go On in Canada Air Strike OTTAWA, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The federal government has accepted a union offer to resume talks with striking members of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers' Association, a government spokesman said today.

The union membership yesterday rejected by a five-to-one margin a tentative settlement on the eight-day-old strike, which has paralyzed all commercial air traffic in Canada. The vote was 1,390 to 247.

A Treasury Board spokesman said the department had received a telegram from members of the union executive asking that talks be resumed.

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Great Expectations

President Nixon's third budget impresses by its size and depresses by the extent of its estimated deficit. Democrats, especially those of more conservative views, point to the latter with alarm, and even Republicans find Mr. Nixon's present fiscal approach in strong contrast to his earlier stance. However, what the White House rightly fears is not that Congress will trim down his budget, but that it will add to it. But that is the danger for all budgets in an election year. The voter as taxpayer seems to have less influence than the voter as recipient of government services.

This, however, is characteristic of all election-year legislation. What distinguishes this particular document is the amplitude of the expectations it represents—both directly and indirectly. Directly, Mr. Nixon hopes that his spending program will jolt the economy into greater efforts. Indirectly, the size of some items, particularly defense programs, emphasizes how much of what Mr. Nixon has begun in his first three years in office has yet to bear fruit.

This is not necessarily a criticism either of the Nixon policies or of this budget. The generation of peace for which Mr. Nixon hopes has not yet succeeded the generation of the cold war. The military capabilities of potential enemies of the United States or its allies have not yet diminished; indeed, in certain areas it is increasing. The tensions that might bring those capabilities into play have relaxed to some extent; Mr. Nixon can take credit for some of this progress, and he obviously intends to pursue courses that could bring real results—in terms of lessening

the burden of arms—within the foreseeable future. But nothing is certain as yet. Vietnam represents one great question mark. But there are others—in the Middle East, in the Formosa Strait, in Korea, in Europe proper, in the Mediterranean, in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. There is hope in all of these regions that the great powers can compound their differences, that the maintenance of fleets, air squadrons, armies and batteries of missiles will become less important. There is a new spirit at work at the higher levels of world military power and in the evocation of that spirit Mr. Nixon has played an innovative part.

But at no point on the global horizon have the war clouds wholly disappeared, and whatever tendency there may be toward accommodation in Washington, Moscow or Peking, events could escape the control of the powers in many disturbed regions. It is customary to think of small nations as peace-loving tools of the larger states. But the shoe is very often on the other foot. The American dilemma in Vietnam is not whatever critics of Washington policy may say—wholly made in America, and the Soviet Union might be led by the nose into more trouble in the Middle East than it bargains for.

So American defense spending will rise in the hope of a blessed decline and the deficit will grow in the hope that a growing economy will eventually pay it off. The Democrats will attack the budget as too costly, and as not spending enough; the Republicans can only pray that it will be sufficiently justified by success before November to convince the voters of its essential wisdom.

Europe of the Future

The accession to Europe's six-nation Common Market of Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland is likely to be remembered by history less for enlarging the European Economic Community than for accelerating its progress toward internal union and a new relationship with the outside world, especially the United States.

For most of the EEC's 13 years of life, this progress was frustrated by the problem of British entry. As long as France kept the door closed to Britain, its neighbors refused to move much beyond the customs union that, alone, had been worked out in detail in advance. The road to the future is now open and it is likely to produce many surprises. First on the agenda, in the wake of a European reserve fund for external purposes, a European reserve unit and, ultimately, a common European currency. Closer coordination of economic policy—in effect, economic union—will have to accompany the monetary union. Currency rates cannot remain tied together unless rates of economic growth, inflation and the swings of the business cycle are coordinated.

None of this can go very far in a 10-nation community if there must be unanimity on even minor decisions. Decision-making by weighted majority votes is likely to be the pattern of the future along with other moves in the direction of a political union, perhaps confederal in nature at the start, that increasingly will influence, if not govern, both internal and external policy. How rapidly all these will evolve into a true United States of Europe cannot be predicted, except that the new entity is likely to surprise the world by its leadership and by its speed more than by its delays.

France and Britain, long believed to be chary of surrendering sovereignty, are likely to lead the way toward integration, if only because that is the only way to make the

community work. President Pompidou of France already has suggested turning management of the embryo monetary union over to an "executive body" from the start instead of waiting a decade before such a move. He has proposed—and Bonn has now endorsed—cabinet status for the permanent representatives of the 10 nations in Brussels, creating a kind of 10-nation confederate cabinet there.

The British, with their parliamentary tradition, are determined to enhance rapidly the role of the European Assembly and its control over the executive institutions of the community. Direct election of its members, instead of their appointment by national parliaments, is certain before the end of the decade—and perhaps long before. And governments, in Europe, are the creation of parliaments.

This is not just the "European dream." A 10-nation summit conference next fall will focus on a three-point agenda: monetary and economic union, political cooperation and relations with the United States and other countries. As of January 1973, when the new members formally enter, there will be a third superpower that will have a larger population than the United States or the Soviet Union and will produce more steel and autos, carry on more foreign trade and sail more merchant ships than either of the present superpowers.

The long, destructive, misguided debate in Washington over whether European integration any longer is in the American interest may or may not continue. But it no longer will have any importance. "Europe" now is as much a fact as France, Britain, West Germany and the other states that comprise it. The United States has no choice now but to recognize that fact, which it helped create by its far-sighted policies of the past, and to deal with it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Empiricism and France

It would be ungracious now to reproach Mr. Pompidou's diplomacy for lacking the arrogance that appeared unendurable in Gen. de Gaulle. After all, the main Gaullist objectives are not betrayed, and a touch of pragmatism in the historic vision is unlikely to displease the French, since they can appraise the results obtained more easily through gentleness and wit than through sovereign intransigence.

At a time when he is once again leaving for Africa, when his emissaries are preparing to revive French diplomacy in Indochina, when an agreement was just signed in Brussels in which Mr. Pompidou, together with Mr. Heath, played a determining role, the chief of state can assert that France virtually has only friends. To be sure, this is not a flashy policy, but it insures our security better than demonstrations of strength, and opens many markets for us.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

Malta's Tactics

The Maltese government's tactic of repeatedly raising the ante makes it difficult to reach an agreement, and Mr. Mintoff's reluctance to concede the conditions which would satisfy the needs of NATO has inevitably raised doubts about the value of an eventual settlement. It is widely admitted that the main value of the Malta base is that, so long as it is occupied by Britain in the name of NATO, its use is being denied to the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. If Mintoff is not prepared to grant exclusive use of the island's defense facilities, he can hardly expect an outright cash payment as a pre-condition for compromising on the terms of a defense agreement.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 26, 1897
PARIS—The close of the present century is likely to be remembered in history as marking a determined effort on the part of all the first-class powers to acquire greater naval force than had been deemed necessary at any previous era. The rise of the German Navy and its augmentation during the reign of Kaiser William is one of the most significant examples of this modern recognition of the value of sea power.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1922
PARIS—The French Olympic Committee, which is seeking a site for the 1924 Olympic Games, which have been awarded to France, is considering this week the offers made by the city of Paris and by Colombes, a suburb of Paris. In addition, the municipality promises to construct a boulevard between the Colombes station and the stadium. Paris offered not only a site for the stadium, but a cash bonus of 10-million francs.



Togetherness

An Israeli View

Soviet Penetration in the Mideast

By Chaim Herzog

TEL AVIV—Recent events have only served to emphasize the ambivalent attitude of the Soviet Union toward world affairs.

The Russians have been making a determined effort to achieve a political détente with the West, which in its turn would bring about a military détente, hopefully from the West's point of view on both sides, but in fact as seen by the Russians by the Western side only. Mr. Brezhnev has cordially invited the West to taste of the Soviet wine and has indicated his desire for talks and a mutual balancing of forces in Europe. It is clear that the Russians want talks, but whether or not they intend to draw conclusions, militarily speaking, from the talks, and to reach any conclusions, is a moot point indeed. A hard look at the military developments on the ground must raise some doubts.

Melvin Laird, the U.S. Secretary of Defense, has gone on record to warn the world of the continuing momentum of Russian nuclear missile growth. A leading British admiral has indicated that the Russian naval growth in the Mediterranean is causing him sleepless nights. Against this background comes the announcement by the government of Israel that a Russian-piloted MIG-23 fighter has been carrying out reconnaissance flights along the Israeli coast.

The significance of the Russian flights lies not so much in the fact that Russians are piloting advanced planes in the Middle East, for this is not new—they have clearly indicated to all concerned that they today accept full responsibility for the air defense of Egypt—but in the choice of sector for their new activity. The significance of these flights lies

in the fact that they indicate a further step forward in Soviet escalation and involvement in the Middle East. The Russians have here given notice that their area of operation will be limited not only to Egyptian skies, but that they retain the option to move further afield and become even more involved than hitherto in the regional conflict.

For the area of the Middle East is of prime importance in Soviet military thinking and planning. This cannot be illustrated more graphically than by analyzing the recent supply of Soviet equipment to Egypt. Much of the new equipment which is being moved into Egypt is of such a sophisticated nature as to require its operation by Soviet crews exclusively. Of late the Russians have based in Egypt a small number of MIG-23 fighters, one of the most modern and best of its type in the world, the new Sukhoi-11 fighter-bomber and the more advanced SAM-6 and SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles. All of this, presumably, with the supporting ground control and surveillance electronic equipment, will be manned exclusively by Russians. Here we have a development in which equipment which is not only not available to the Communist satellites, but is as yet in short supply in units of the Soviet armed forces, is nevertheless being sent to Egypt.

New Equipment

This development is of very far-reaching significance. It indicates in the first place that the area of the Middle East is being used as a central proving ground for the latest Soviet equipment under conditions of a possible controlled armed confrontation, which makes the area a more effective one for proving purposes than, say, the skies of Kazakhstan, where Russian pilots can presumably roam with impunity.

Secondly, and perhaps most important of all, the introduction of any new type of equipment to Egypt, whether to the Egyptian forces or to the Russian forces stationed in Egypt, requires the necessary infrastructure, which will enable the absorption, maintenance and operation of such equipment in the future.

In the past the supply of ocean-going submarines by the Russians to the Egyptians obliged the Egyptians to create a naval infrastructure long before the Soviet fleet was an element of any consequence in the Mediterranean. These installations are now proving to be extremely valuable and convenient for the Soviet fleet. It is assumed today by the Soviet planners that the infrastructure being created for the new types of planes and equipment in Egypt will prove to be of similar value in the future.

Thus one sees Soviet policy advancing along parallel lines. On the one hand, continuing pleasant sounds of détente and international amity and friendship, and on the other hand proceeding inexorably along the ruthless path of military expansion and development which could enable them one day to take advantage of those gullible enough to be wooed by the lulling sounds emerging from Moscow. Against this background, United States pressures on Israel to facilitate this Soviet process leaves an Israeli observer even more perplexed than usual.

MAJ. GEN. (RES.) CHAIM HERZOG, former chief of military intelligence for Israel, is now a commentator on public affairs. This article is from *The New York Times* special features service.

Doubts on the Road to Asia

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—On the eve of a long Asian journey one regards a world power balance that has tilted considerably over the last 20 years. Despite an active foreign policy, the United States, although retaining the West's only superpower, is no longer the unchallengeable force it used to represent.

In many respects, including military strength, the Soviet Union has gained rapidly. The U.S.A. has lost the power, internal unity and coherence of friends it had in 1952. The U.S.S.R. has yielded only external unity in its ideological bloc. Compared to its status two decades earlier, Moscow has more power and more friends.

To be sure, it has relinquished political ascendancy in China but this was foreordained both by history and by the vigor of the Chinese revolution that was always at least as nationalist as it was Marxist. Russia no longer controls a disciplined bloc of allies in East Europe but this had already been exposed as fiction in 1948 by Tito's successful rebellion. Where the Kremlin has gained is in the nonaligned world.

Cozy

Who could have foreseen in 1952 the cozy relationships now prevailing between Moscow, Cairo and New Delhi? Who would have prophesied that the Soviet Union would be a major force in the Caribbean, East Mediterranean and Arabian Seas?

The contrast in governing philosophies of the two superpowers remains but is somewhat blurred. Russia imposes political dictatorship for the sake of economic democracy and, as compared with Stalinist horrors, the former is now more benign and the latter now more beneficial. However, the inner ideological core remains.

The United States in a sense seeks to impose economic dictatorship for the sake of political democracy. The tax structure attempts to penalize the rich sufficiently to help pull the poor from the slough of despond. This exceedingly flexible system worked well at home but not when introduced into global politics.

Washington's governing and economic methods derive from

the fact that the United States originated as a huge country with a small population. When U.S. foreign policy was summoned to unprecedented activity after World War II, the United States sought to encourage similar methods in small countries with large populations. This worked in some lands—including Japan and West Germany—but often proved ill-suited to Asian, African or even Latin American countries with different moral and political traditions.

Social Gap

It is possible that U.S. ideology may unconsciously change, even while the United States refuses to admit it, as the United States produces more people in less space wherein to develop their individualism. This could be a factor in the social and economic "gaps" that disturb American harmony.

But the catalyst for such disturbances has been the fact that for the first time in its history the United States is faced with the psychological problem of losing a war. Korea was a relative success, since it denied the aggressor fruits of victory; but Vietnam looks bleak.

The Japanese also had been brought up on the theory they were invincible. After 1945, they had to rewrite their books to adjust history to fact. Is the United States own infinitely lesser Vietnam "defeat" a stimulus for temporary "revisionist" history?

Regarding the predictable future, it is hard to imagine that Russia might deliberately risk war. The Russians are doing well enough, despite the quarrel with China, to avoid jeopardizing their system. Neither men nor governments are inclined to change winning combinations.

This brings up the great new international question mark—China. There are few qualified "new China hands" and President Nixon is taking an audacious gamble when he seeks to commit Peking to a new pattern of world stability.

Nobody has the vaguest idea how that bold venture will develop but I am minded of the words of Charles de Gaulle who, although no Chinese expert, was

an intuitive prophet. Once he told me:

"Someone asked Chou En-lai if he did not think everything must be done to avoid the suffering caused by war. He replied that his big thing was to achieve settlement from other countries. He said China had become what it is today as a result of invasion, destruction and suffering. This philosophical attitude is very impressive and I am afraid it remains a factor in Chinese policy."

Letters

Artichokes (Cont'd)

"Wavering Root, in his treatise on 'Artichokes and Nies Gric,' (Jan. 19 1971), found problems in maintaining the noble vegetable's botanical genealogy. May I add another twist to the knot?"

It is widely believed in California that the artichoke is a succulent of the *agave* family. This qualifies it as a distant cousin of the century plant, a notion probably reinforced by those faint-hearted diners who lack the patience to strip leaf after leaf in quest of the core or *jond*.

The arid but foggy coastal plains are a favorite environment for California's cultivation of the plant—notably the seaside mesas stretching southward from San Francisco. But that is another way of saying "stretching northward from Mexico," where *agaves* abound.

To state that the artichoke returned to California "in significant quantities only about a quarter of a century ago" errs on the side of conservatism. They were consumed regularly at our urban family table in pre-Depression days, and they came from a very ordinary corner grocery store. Fancy tastes had certainly not invaded our staid precinct in those pallid days when beer was brewed covertly under the cellar stairs.

It's a good thing Father didn't know about the artichoke's earlier reputation as an aphrodisiac, for then we would have been deprived of that marathon munch which found its reward in mop-

Toward a Viable Monetary System

By Robert Triffin

NEW YORK—The Dec. 18 agreement among the Group of 10 was hailed extravagantly by President Nixon as "the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world." It is in the sense that it left the international monetary system in utter shambles, but recognized that multilateral negotiations were urgently needed to reconstruct a system totally different from the one that died, after a long agony, on Aug. 15, 1971.

These negotiations should restore a viable system of currency convertibility, the main features of which are now intellectually but not politically obvious to all concerned.

The Special Drawing Rights system, ratified by practically all International Monetary Fund members in 1969, was intended to adjust the future creation of world reserves to the requirements of noninflationary growth of the world economy. It predictably failed to do so because it merely added S.D.R.s to the traditional reserve assets—gold and reserve currencies—without limiting the ability of the latter to drain, or flood, the world reserve pool. Thus it is that dollar deficits could—and did—increase world reserves by nearly \$30 billion in the 21 months from January, 1970, through September, 1971, that is, by more than the total increase over the previous 20 years.

Gold should be gradually phased out of the international reserve system and returned entirely—like silver before it—to the private market. Sterile and costly gold holdings should, in due time, be voluntarily and spontaneously exchanged by central banks for an alternative and truly international reserve asset—similar to S.D.R.s—carrying appropriate interest earnings and exchange-rate guarantees.

Meanwhile, all official gold transactions should be channeled through the IMF, as they have largely been since March, 1968.

Reserve currencies—overwhelmingly the U.S. dollar—pose a more difficult problem, indeed the crucial problem, for the reform of the system. It is generally agreed that reserve currency holdings should be limited to their proper role, that of "working balances" needed by central banks for their stabilization interventions in the exchange market.

Holdings of foreign national currencies by central banks should be strictly limited to an agreed ceiling (5 percent of annual imports or 15 percent of global reserves) and any currency balances acquired from the market and exceeding this ceiling should be immediately exchanged into the IMF reserve accounts outlined below.

Reserve accounts with the IMF should become the basic instrument for all international settlements and reserve accumulation. Their total amount should be adjusted periodically and systematically to the requirements of feasible growth in world trade and production through corresponding increases in IMF loans and investments. These reserve accounts would carry agreed interest and exchange rate guarantees.

Any deficit country would draw on its account to procure any currency needed for settlements, and the IMF would credit correspondingly the account of the countries whose currency is being purchased.

Conversely, any surplus country would deposit in its reserve account any currencies received in settlement from other countries, or purchased from the market, and the fund would debit correspondingly the account of the countries whose currencies have been deposited with it. Such a system would be perfect.

Oh Liberty!

According to C. L. Sulzberger (DET. Jan. 12), the words "Oh Liberty! Liberty!" What crimes are committed in my name!" were written by an outraged Lamartine. That sentence could lead to some confusion. In Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins" he certainly wrote these words, but he claimed to be quoting Madame Roland just before the latter's execution during the French Revolution.

BERNARD SINSHTEIMER, Boulogne, France.

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FASHION

Courrèges and Chanel

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Has anybody ever told Courrèges about Madison Square Garden? It would be ideal for his next opening. In the meantime he settled for a whitewashed photographer's studio, built an hour's drive from the usual fashion haunts, where some 1,200 crowded into a space for 500, with no seats reserved.

Pictures of sports events were flashed on the whitewashed walls and the going-on included a starting gun, a low hurdle jump, a tug-of-war, a motorbike zooming across the stage and a bit of female boxing. During the show, though, the mood softened and, at the end, a dozen bare-shouldered "Gone with the Wind" ballgowns, built over ruffled crinolines, were swinging across the stage. Can you imagine Courrèges, who started so simple and pure, going in for crinolines? It sometimes seems as if Paris has gone completely stark, raving mad.

None of the activity at the opening hid for a minute that the clothes were the same Courrèges story, told in a new place and with new gags like the baseball cap and all the emphasis on orange.

Not that it's fatal to go on showing the same thing as long as it's good Courrèges.

Some of the new things: The pleated skirts with the plaid blouses, the vests, the shorter jackets over pants and the rows of horizontal stitching on the tops of dresses that made them fit more snugly. Many of his silhouettes have lost the cut-out paper-doll look that they were famous for.

The best scene in the show, though, was the chorus line of sweaters. All of Courrèges's sweaters fit miraculously. The new ones have white yokes and long sleeves with pastel bodies. The dancers wore pastel wool pants. It's just too bad that Courrèges doesn't enlarge his knit collection to include pants, too.

Chanel

If it's a suit you're in the mood for, the best are still Chanel's. It's a tough job for a designer

Dance Library
Rescued by
N.Y. Gala

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI).—The Dance Collection of the New York Public Library, the largest of its kind in the world, will remain open for the coming year as the result of a gala benefit performance at City Center last night which grossed \$105,000.

Along with other research libraries in the New York system, the Dance Collection was due to be closed because of a deficit. But the 3-hour program, to which some of the world's greatest dancers donated their services, succeeded beyond expectation—the original amount sought was \$63,679.

Patrons paid from \$10 to more than \$1,000 a seat to see performances by among others, Dame Margot Fonteyn, Merce Cunningham, Natalia Makarova, Melissa Hayden and Carla Fracci. Erik Bruhn, Alexandra Danilova, Maria Tullberg and Jack Cole took non-dancing parts.

The Dance Collection contains films, interview tapes, prints, posters, clippings, programs, photographs, manuscripts and original stage designs and is used by thousands of dancers, choreographers, researchers and scholars every year.

Around the Galleries in Rome

Otto Dix, Christian Schad, 1/Ariete, 140 Via Giulia, Rome, through January.

This small but extraordinary show of pungent realism is made up of works done 50 years ago in Germany in what was called Verism or Neue Sachlichkeit. Dix's tough and straightforward exposure of worn and corrupted flesh is not the least unkind while today's "realism," either as mechanical as a photograph or in thick textures (as in Pearlstein and Georges) often show a discrepancy between technique and content. In contrast, Dix's loose watercolors and precise, slashing lines in his pencil drawings are perfectly suited to his subjects: modes of working women and/or prostitutes and intellectuals. Christian Schad reveals the full decadence of the Weimar Republic in drawings and woodcuts. Although his line is sweet and curvy and of peculiarly German sensuality, it is also exact and biting. Scenes where copulation, quarrels or suicide have just taken place seem straight out of Büchholz or Gottfried Benn. He describes a person's whole character with just a few spare lines in his portraits. Dix is coming into his own again these

to subdue his own personality and follow a great act, but Gaston Barthélot, once designer for Dior New York, has managed it in the first half of the new collection. The suits still have the same fabrics, though the trends aren't as imaginative. They have the same broad, buttons, flat hips, low pleats and gold chains.

Two of the best in the collection are the natural silk shawls, one slim and the other full with a pleated skirt and blouson jacket. Both were worn with mannish little straw hats. Some of the other stars are the black suit worn with the jacket open and the double-breasted navy faille coat.

If you have tiers, prepare to wear them now. There are plenty of tiered skirts in Paris but Barthélot's evening dresses have as many tiers as a White House wedding cake and are more decorated.

Even though Barthélot insists on his own formula of wider shoulders instead of the tiny, upright Chanel top, any number of the ladies who helped pack the opening were turning in their orders for three or four new suits as they left the salon.

Lanvin

The new clothes at Lanvin have personality, which is more than you can say about some of the Paris collections. By day things are punch-drunk with color, especially orange, and there are more stripes than in Sing Sing. The evening clothes are inspired by the back-to-front hall given by Baron and Baroness de Rothschild last December in their house just outside Paris.

At the opening, Marie-Hélène de Rothschild was wearing black wool, printed in large orange-red polka dots that might have come from the new collection but was actually the work of her favorite designer, Ungaro, who wrote the book when it comes to designing and mixing prints.

Julius Francis Crayth, Lanvin's designer, is good at it, too. "I always longed to paint, so now I paint in fabric," he said of the Lanvin prints that are 90 percent his own design.

They look art nouveau, art deco, abstract, Aztec. A few meltingly sweet ones are used on challs, ormandy and paper-thin taffeta. They're unique and

From Chanel, shantung with black tie and straw hat.



personal and that's what counts.

In his daytime clothes, Crayth mixes prints and colors with a free hand. He may put orange, bright green and shocking pink together but never turquoise. It's the only shade he detests. The rest of the collections may be drenched in white, but he uses it for only a few coats and dresses. Dolman sleeves, too, make only a few appearances in the form of soft, pleated tops above wide, tight waistbands.

Evening prints are big, sheer tents or very Edwardian with puff sleeves, tucked bodies with the fullness released to make big skirts.

The shockers the photographers rushed for are the sequin mail-lots, going one step further than short shorts, worn under chiffon or taffeta capes.

The collection also introduced the new Lanvin shoes that are squared off across the front with

snub toes and decorated with L's.

Though much of the ambience at Balmain remains unchanged, though the house keeps its customer list intact and the dresses are still named for big cities and racetracks, the work-rooms hack stage had better mind their zippers. They were more obvious at the opening this morning than they are in American ready-to-wear.

Even Balmain opened with a pants suit this season, his being made of rustic, hand-woven looking, striped wool. Another concession is the red topcoat with the rounded back and the sleeves cut in one with the body. Goodness knows Balmain is the right place to shop if you sit in a box at the races, travel in a private jet or want a formal dress with a miniature court train in which to meet Queen Elizabeth.

Music in Florence: A Singers' Triumph

By William Weaver

FLORENCE (UPI).—Except for "Carmen" and "Faust," French opera is something of a rarity in Italian opera houses, so the current revival of Saint-Saëns' "Samson et Dalila" is particularly welcome.

To stage this essentially static opera, you really need an imaginative producer and designer and unfortunately, Attilio Colonnello, who performed both functions, designed a hideous basic set and fussy, clumsy costumes, all fringe and frill. His production was also not helpful, and the last act was pure disaster. The Bacchante was about as erotic as a church social, and final anti-climax—Samson didn't even touch the two columns.

It says a great deal for the artistry of Beverly Wolff and Jon Vickers that their tasteful and vocally beautiful interpretation of the title roles triumphed over the production, which often worked actively against them.

Miss Wolff is a handsome woman, but Colonnello's murky, awkward lighting did everything to keep this fact from the audience. During most of her first act, her face was all too much illuminated by the light—all too much illuminating the set. Vickers, too, looked as well as sang the part. In excellent, heroic and moving voice, he was unmatchable in the last act, the stricken leader and the mocked lover.

The smaller roles were well sung (in French), especially the high priest of Gholio Moravanti and the Abimelech of Franco Ventriglia. Argeo Quadri's flaccid conducting did less justice to the lush beauty, but the orchestra played well. The chorus was in top form. The less said about the choreography, the better.

The other opera being given in Florence these days—and to sold-out houses—is Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," notable for the performances of Riccardo Muti, a great Florentine favorite and still an exciting singer. These Verdi performances also confirmed the gifts of the Teatro Comunale's permanent conductor, the remarkable young maestro Riccardo Muti, who felt and conveyed the immense vitality in every page of this great score.

The baritone Jan Derksen, an unfamiliar name to Italian audiences, was a grim, dramatic, and affecting Renato and Carmen Gonzalez's Ulrica was suitably spooky and musically right. Only Cristina Deuteron's Amelia left much to be desired; her cold voice is all wrong, and when she tries to be the dramatic soprano she isn't, she just sounds loud and shrill. Florentine Mariani designed new sets and costumes (why the old Ego-koschka sets, dating from 1963, had to be scrapped is a mystery), and Sandro Sequi created a generally tidy staging.

self-conscious and coy. But some rough constructions, carelessly thrown together out of sticks, cast-iron bottles and tied together with rope, are cunningly free and amusing.

Most artists have tried their hands at this kind of thing at one time or another in the privacy of their studios, and one wishes this Californian were less ambiguous and that he would leave out the synthetic corn without losing his playfulness. He should openly admit his underlying sophistication and seducement.

Claudio Olivieri, Contini, 25 Piazza Mignanelli, Rome, through January.

Olivieri's handsome, bright abstractions are furrowed by a feathering streak here and there or overlaid by segments of contrasting colors. Ox-blood reds, peacock blues, hazel, coal-dust blacks or metallic yellows are sprayed on in varying densities to create luminous spatial illusions.

Etienne Colle, Paintings, Reliefs, Marlborough, 5 Via Gregoriana, Rome, through January.

Colle was one of the first junk sculptors, using discarded machine parts for abstract compositions. In this show he reveals his basic classicism. Symbols of black bands, painted on bare canvas, only work as designs for sculptures. The reliefs of various

painted, wooden shapes are equally static.

Lucio Fausti, Fausti di Spade, 24 Via Ripette, Rome, through January.

Fausti, a young Italian living in Paris, pretends to pay homage to Lenin by painting the Soviet Union in the most blatantly conventional fashion. Can he be in earnest? Under statues, heroically pointing, vaguely smiling workers, peasants and children in callously rendered, hard pop art fantasies are no better than banal cardboard images. These scenes are a far cry indeed from Solbenteyn's tragic reality.

Angelo Tzani, Galleria Giulia, 148 Via Giulia, Rome, to Feb. 2. Like Fausti, an exponent of the trend hovering between pop and new realism, Tzani paints contemporary nightmares with the technique of a slick, mechanical billboard artist. Helmeted astronauts and sportsmen, or models and surgeons, either masked or with empty faces, dwell in smooth gray enigmatic spaces. The metal or plastic surfaces are highly polished but flesh has the color and substance of cement. There is no real impact because the viewpoint is contrived and as inhuman as the inhumanity it intends to portray.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

PARIS THEATER

Anouilh Takes on Another Member of Atrous' Family

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI).—Jean Anouilh, having written an "Antigone," an "Eurydice" and a "Medea," tackles Electra in his new play, "Tu Es Si Gentil Quand Tu Es Petit," which has opened at the Théâtre Antoine.

Several Greek dramas about the house of Atrous have survived to spur playwrights to imitation. Despite the professor, a modern has occasionally surpassed an ancient. Von Hofmannsthal's "Elektra" (which also serves as the libretto for the Strauss opera), with its fascinating Freudian ripples and recasting of the action, betters the original as a dramatic spectacle. O'Neill and Giraudoux, though wanting in classic objectivity, achieved absorbing interpretations of the Elektra Psyche.

Anouilh, an acknowledged master of theater technique, has set himself a complicated task. In a single session, he presents not a trilogy but a trio of different plays at once. His drama operates on three levels, the machinery sometimes jamming.

At stage right, a touring company, doomed to perform the tragedy forever, enacts Anouilh's paraphrase of Sophocles, the interpreters suffering schizophrenia from their perpetual duties. At stage left, the members of a provincial orchestra, engaged to play incidental music for the climactic moments, gossip about their private affairs when not saving their instruments. At the finish, the frowny gorgons of the band attack the actor who has impersonated Orestes because he has murdered his mother (in the play). The triple traffic of the piece electrifies but does more than once with Anouilh's ideas like his text, lacking precision and clarity.

The best scene is that between Agasthus, who is weary of the decayed Clytemnestra's reprimands and has grown despondent, and Orestes, the fierce avenger. In a speech that gives the play its title, Agasthus reminds Orestes that he was a charming child and warns him that, with the murder, he will be transformed into a replica of his victim. He will become that most repugnant and despairing of creatures: an adult human. It is a fine bitter passage in Anouilh's characteristic vein of black irony and it is beautifully delivered by Claude Giraud, perhaps the most underrated of younger French actors. Here, though only fleetingly, there is a flash of the author's dramatic power.

In depicting the puppets of the handstand, musicians reminiscent of the Cherry Sisters, Anouilh has stopped to some very passé vaudeville wheezes in an effort to introduce some comic relief. The impoverished gentleman who plays the bass-viol (and who is played entertainingly by the incomparable Madeleine Barbulée) is constantly shocked by her vulgar colleague. This laugh-making device went out of fashion 40 years ago. Since then, it has been the stuff of a clown who has made all the flop vaudeville and the trollop who effects a strained ladylikeness. True, the new method is a cliché, but it is an improvement of the snicker-seeking in Victorian comedies.

Electra is not the main role in Anouilh's version in which she appears as a nagging memento-moral miss and not a tragic heroine. Danièle Lebrun does what she can, but it is a limiting assignment. Hervé Bellon has a better part as Orestes and endows it with occasional force. Francine Bery's Clytemnestra, in decadence has its moments and both Marcelle Ranson-Hervé and Odile Mallet as the Cherry Sisters and Hubert Deschamps as the pianist score in their burlesque bits. But "Tu Es Si Gentil Quand Tu Es Petit" falls below the customary Anouilh par.

Stefan Zweig's adaptation of "Volpone," though minus the gorgeous poetic imagery of Jonson, is an effective piece of theater as the modern stage knows. It has even been played by the Theater Guild in English with

British Premiere

Edward Albee's "All Over" will have its British premiere Jan. 31 in the Aldwych Theatre in a production by the Royal Shakespeare Company directed by Peter Hall, designed by John Bury and with costumes by Beatrice Dawson. The cast includes Peggy Ashcroft, Penelope Collier, Sheila Hancock, Angela Lambury, David Markham, Sebastian Shaw and David Waller.

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Dollar Falls as Europe Criticizes Nixon Budget

ZURICH, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon's projected federal budget deficit of \$23.5 billion for the year beginning July 1 was taken by European bankers and monetary officials as confirmation that the United States "doesn't care" about the health of the dollar.

"We are witnessing a return to policy neglect," a senior partner in a large Zurich banking firm commented.

Although there had been advance warning of a big deficit, the dollar continued to decline against most European currencies, reaching a new low against some of them.

The following were the late or closing rates on some of the major exchanges:

	Jan. 25, 72	Previous
Gold (per oz.)	328.12	327.75
Swiss franc	4.25-26	4.15-16
Deutsche mark	3.20-21	3.11-12
Free Fr. mark	4.125-14	4.14-15
Italian lire	3.25	3.18-19
Yen	338.25	338.85
British pound	2.45-46	2.47-48
Yen	311.20	311.10

Meanwhile, gold, sometimes considered a barometer of confidence in the dollar, continued to rise. It was fixed at \$46.125 per ounce in London this afternoon, up 12.5 cents from yesterday and only 5 cents below the record high. In Zurich the price matched the record high at \$46.05 per ounce bid, \$46.20 offered.

Belgium to Raise Corporate Taxes By 10 Percent

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian government plans to increase corporate income tax by 10 percent this year, Prime Minister Gaston Eyskens announced today.

Mr. Eyskens made the widely-expected announcement in his government's declaration opening the new session of parliament.

He failed to give details, but an aide explained that the increase would take the form of a surcharge on the so-called basic tax rates of 35 percent on undistributed income and 30 percent on distributed income.

Mr. Eyskens said the increase was being made to cover budgetary needs and to bring Belgium rates into line with those of other European countries.

A spokesman for the Belgian Federation of Industries, which has opposed the tax, said Belgian taxes are not so far out of line when considered as a proportion of gross national product. In any case, he added, a new tax on companies is "economic and social nonsense" at a time when the government is trying to spur investment to revive the lagging economy and create jobs.

While it may have been coincidental, most European stock exchanges turned mixed or lower.

Ceasing uncertainty was a belief that the United States is violating classic prescriptions for regulating its economy after devaluation. Instead of introducing credit and fiscal restraint to hold price inflation down, the United States is taking the opposite course, bankers said.

European bankers generally expressed concern that a combination of cheap credit and budget stimulus might get the U.S. economy booming, but it would also stimulate demand for imports and reduce the positive impact of the December currency realignment.

Moreover, bankers disagreed with President Nixon's contention that the current fiscal year's deficit of \$23.5 billion and the projected one of \$25.5 billion were not inflationary.

"I don't see how such deficits could be anything but inflationary," Nicolas Baer, a partner of Julius Baer & Co. Zurich, said.

Benefits Lost

A Geneva banker added that if U.S. prices rise faster than elsewhere, "the whole benefit of the currency realignment could be lost."

A London foreign exchange dealer commented that today's announcement of U.S. trade figures for 1971 contributed to uneasiness. The figures showed a deficit of \$2.05 billion.

"To Americans it may not seem like a lot, but Europeans think differently," he said.

Aside from worrying about the U.S. budget, some European bankers were also concerned that the easy money policy practiced in the United States would continue to push the dollar lower on foreign exchange markets. Eurodollar rates have reached five-year lows, making investments in other currencies relatively more attractive.

Deliberate Move

A German central banker saw in the easy money policy a deliberate attempt to increase the de facto devaluation rate of the dollar so that U.S. trade would benefit.

"Washington believes the cheaper the dollar the better and the quicker the payments balance can be swung," he said, adding, "I think they would like to see the dollar at the floor."

Such a policy is "quite risky," a Swiss central banker said. And some commercial bankers took the view that if the dollar does reach the lowest limit permitted under December's currency realignment, central banks might let it float, rather than absorb dollars that are no longer convertible into other monetary assets.

"Flotation would be a big adventure for the United States and a catastrophe for world trade," a Paris banker observed.

Thyssen Net Plunges 71% During Year

Board Approves Plan To Halve the Dividend

DUISBURG, West Germany, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—August Thyssen-Hütte profit plunged 71.4 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, the company announced today. Thyssen said it planned to halve its dividend to 3.5 deutsche marks.

The year's net profit was 59.8 million DM, compared with 206.5 DM the previous year, the steel giant reported.

In order to reach the 70 million DM needed for the dividend payment, Thyssen had to liquidate reserves to augment after-tax profit by 10.5 million DM, the report added.

Management's decision to slash the dividend was approved by the supervisory board today. It requires approval by the annual shareholders' meeting on April 24.

The supervisory board also decided to propose the election of Gerd Tacke, former chairman of Siemens, to the board. He would succeed the retiring Hans Kerschbaum.

VW Sales Rise 9 Percent

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Volkswagen's worldwide group sales rose 9 percent last year, to 17.3 billion DM from 15.79 billion in 1970, chairman Rudolf Leiding told a meeting of VW workers today.

Mr. Leiding failed to report profit figures, but commented that earnings are "wholly unsatisfactory."

During a television interview last week he indicated that profits were down to zero. A spokesman later amplified the comment, saying profits on car sales last year were all but other sectors made a small profit.

Today Mr. Leiding said worldwide car output rose 6 percent to 2.3 million units last year from 2.17 million in 1970.

Reed Profit Rises 92% in Quarter

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Reed International pre-tax profit was up 92 percent in the third quarter and 43.6 percent in the nine months ended Dec. 31, the company announced today.

Third-quarter pre-tax profit was \$715 million, up from \$385 million in the like quarter last year, and nine-month profit was \$2,077 million, up from the previous \$1,144 million.

Today's figures included the results of Tyntford Holdings Ltd., which Reed acquired on April 1. Pre-tax profit attributable to Tyntford for the nine-months was \$900,000.

Government anti-trusts, private economists and some liberal members of Congress for years have been discussing the alleged problem of shared monopolies, also known as oligopolies or concentrated industries. The FTC's case, however, marks the first

TWA Chief Fears Impact Of Proposed Charter Rules

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Scheduled international service by U.S. airlines will end within five years if new charter rules proposed by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) go into effect, Trans World Airlines chairman Charles Tillinghast Jr. said today.

Mr. Tillinghast told newsmen the end of scheduled service to foreign countries, except on a subsidized basis, is a "real specter on the horizon."

The airline executive said he based his remarks on the assumption that current U.S. membership rules for club-type "affinity" charters would remain in effect, and that the CAB puts into effect its proposal to permit any non-affinity group of at least 50 persons to charter aircraft on a pro rata basis.

Mr. Tillinghast said TWA was not going to sit around worrying about what might happen, but like its competitors would go more heavily than ever into charter flights and forget about scheduled service internationally.

"The number of people who would pay the premium required to support scheduled service on international routes would be the definite minority in the market," Mr. Tillinghast said.

"If scheduled service is supported internationally only by those who have the need for regular service and the ability and willingness to pay for it, the traffic would be inadequate to cover the costs."

The CAB proposal, announced in December, would last three years from its starting time, on an experimental basis.

FTC Alleges Cereal Firms Set Up a 'Shared Monopoly'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) accused today four of the nation's largest breakfast-cereal makers of "shared monopoly" and threatened yesterday to break them up into smaller, more competitive companies.

The four are Kellogg, General Mills, General Foods and Quaker Oats.

In what would prove to be the most significant government anti-trust action in decades, the FTC adopted a proposed complaint asserting that the companies, which together account for 91 percent of the ready-to-eat cereal market, have pursued "actions or inactions" for at least 30 years to maintain their alleged monopoly.

The allegedly illegal actions involve the introduction of a proliferation of cereal brands that are trademarked in ways that the FTC says differ only "artificially," assertedly unfair promotion methods, restrictive programs for controlling retailers' shelf space, and acquisitions of competitors.

The alleged inactions are the firms' failure to challenge one another's prices and promotional programs.

Kellogg immediately accused the FTC of being against bigness. General Mills issued a statement denying any wrongdoing and retorting that the government was bringing "a test case which seeks to write new law." General Foods and Quaker Oats both asserted the industry was "extremely competitive."

Government anti-trusts, private economists and some liberal members of Congress for years have been discussing the alleged problem of shared monopolies, also known as oligopolies or concentrated industries. The FTC's case, however, marks the first

Supreme Court Rules in Favor Of 3 Drug Firms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Supreme Court threw out yesterday the conviction of three big drug makers on charges of conspiring to monopolize trade in broad-spectrum antibiotic drugs.

By a three-to-two vote, the high court affirmed an appeals court's action overturning the criminal anti-trust verdict against Pfizer, American Cyanamid and Bristol-Myers.

The case, which has a history going back longer than a decade, will be returned to a U.S. district court.

A Justice Department official said the government's main alternatives are to dismiss the indictment of the three companies, to retry them, or to attempt a negotiated settlement if the companies were willing to plead no contest.

Japan Investors Buy European Bonds

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ).—Japanese institutional investors are increasing their purchases of government bonds in West Germany and gilt-edged securities in Britain, officials at leading brokerage houses said today.

They explained that many small and medium-sized institutions, such as farm cooperatives, are having difficulty investing their funds in Japan because of a short supply of bonds in the domestic market.

In addition, they noted, the yield on German railway and post office bonds is 7.4 to 7.5 percent, compared with 7.1 to 7.2 percent for comparable Japanese securities.

A Daiwa Securities Co. official said investors prefer German securities because they believe there is less of an exchange rate risk than with other countries. It is expected that the deutsche mark and the yen will move roughly parallel in the foreseeable future, the official added.

The second choice of domestic institutions is the war loan, quoted on the London Stock Exchange at a yield of 8 percent, said another broker, which makes it attractive despite a slightly more uncertain future for the pound than for the mark.

Total Japanese investment in European bonds is thought to total roughly \$16.2 million. Brokers agree that the total is likely to continue to increase. The Japanese money market is expected to be swamped with surplus funds for some time to come and despite large-scale government bond flotations scheduled for the year beginning April 1, domestic debentures are expected to remain in relatively short supply.

A bond trader at Yamaichi Securities said that about the only factor holding back an immediate increase in Japanese purchases of foreign bonds is currency uncertainty. With the yen rising slowly against the dollar on the foreign exchange market, some institutions are reportedly holding back until the yen nears its parity of 308 to the dollar.

The institutions reportedly are not interested in U.S. government bonds because they believe there still exists the possibility of a further upward movement of the yen against the dollar.

The outflow of capital from Japan is now running at a monthly rate of roughly \$100 million, a Bank of Japan official said today.

He also said that press reports estimating the net capital outflow after the international currency settlement Dec. 20 and up to Jan. 14 are generally correct at \$180 million.

Monetary authorities reportedly had originally anticipated a larger outflow.

U.S. Orders For Durable Goods Decline

1.7% Drop Reported, Sales Are Down .7%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods fell 1.7 percent, or \$556 million, in December to a seasonally adjusted \$32.01 billion. This reversed November's upward revised 4.5 percent gain, the Commerce Department reported today.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased 0.2 percent, or \$126 million, to \$74.3 billion after an upward revised 0.5 percent advance in November.

Durable goods sales were 0.7 percent, or \$226 million, lower, at \$31.88 billion following November's upward revised 3 percent gain.

Through 1971 as a whole, new orders advanced at a 0.5 percent monthly rate, the unfilled backlog of orders declined at a 0.3 percent rate and shipments moved ahead at a 0.8 percent rate, the department said.

Featuring new orders for December were declines of 2.3 percent in machinery industries and of 4 percent in transportation equipment. New orders for producers' capital goods were up 1.1 percent over the month.

Esso Profit Up 15%

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the world's largest petroleum enterprise, announced yesterday a 15 percent increase in 1971 earnings and higher indicated fourth-quarter profits.

Net income rose to \$152 billion, or \$6.76 a share, in 1971. This is before an extraordinary charge of \$55 million, or 24 cents a share, as a result of the realignment of exchange rates in foreign currencies in relation to the dollar.

In 1970 the giant oil company reported a profit of \$131 billion, or \$5.91 a share.

Indicated fourth-quarter profits totaled \$432 million, or \$1.91 a share, up from \$385 million, or \$1.73 a share, in the period a year earlier.

Total revenues for 1971 reached \$20.8 billion compared with \$18.7 billion in 1970.

J. K. Jamieson, chairman, said that the increase in earnings reflects the "recovery in product realizations over the severely depressed price levels that prevailed throughout much of 1970."

Fourth Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions)... 1,083.8 1,142.3
Profits (millions)... 46.4 39.0
Per Share 0.85 0.72

Revenue (millions)... 4,963.1 4,883.2
Profits (millions)... 154.5 147.0
Per Share 2.85 2.73

Revenue (millions)... 10,555 10,557
Profits (millions)... 40.4 0.42
Per Share 48.01 88.8
Per Share 1.72 3.16

Revenue (millions)... 438.0 424.0
Profits (millions)... 11.5 13.22
Per Share 0.44 0.50

Revenue (millions)... 889.6 887.0
Profits (millions)... 124.4 124.6
Per Share (Diluted) 2.86 2.95

Revenue (millions)... 3,663.3 3,717.4
Profits (millions)... 31.22 36.04
Per Share 0.66 0.87

Revenue (millions)... 1,314.0 1,328.5
Profits (millions)... 106.97 95.86
Per Share 2.35 2.35

Revenue (millions)... 479.8 397.2
Profits (millions)... 20.55 7.87
Per Share 3.57 1.39

Revenue (millions)... 358.3 364.9
Profits (millions)... 11.1 7.59
Per Share 0.24 0.24

Revenue (millions)... 1,066.9 1,175.1
Profits (millions)... 87.23 150.86
Per Share 2.63 4.56

Wall St. Prices Rally On News of Nixon Talk

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices fell this morning, rallied briskly at mid-session on hopes for new Vietnam peace proposals and then moved lower again in afternoon trading.

It was all part of a session swept by the cross-currents of

earnings reports, some continued profit-taking and big price changes in individual issues.

The Dow Jones Industrial average ended at 894.72 with a loss of 2.10. This followed yesterday's setback of 10.62.

A few analysts said that the consolidation process might carry the Dow average as low as the \$75-\$80 area, as a fairly normal retracement following the sharp post-Thanksgiving upsurge.

The mid-day rally resulted from a White House announcement that President Nixon was preparing a "major foreign policy statement" to be delivered tonight on nationwide television and radio.

In Wall Street, there was conjecture that Mr. Nixon might propose a specific date for withdrawing all U.S. troops from Vietnam, in exchange for the release of American prisoners of war.

At 11:30 a.m., the Dow Industrials were behind by 5.72. The "Nixon speech rally" at mid-session put the indicator ahead by 2.19 at 1 p.m. But profit-taking and other pressures, such as worry over the slow economic recovery and the ballooning budget deficit, sent the Dow average into minus territory again by the final hour.

Volume, with numerous large blocks changing hands, rose to 17.57 million shares from yesterday's 15.64 million shares.

International Business Machines, a strong performer in the erratic market, gained 1 1/2 to 386 after touching its former 1971-72 high at 370. The company raised its quarterly cash dividend.

Levitz Furniture, still feeling the impact of an article in Barron's, lost 3 to 146 after dropping 9 1/4 yesterday.

As the biggest point loser on the active list, Levitz sold as low as 141 3/4 during the session.

J. J. Newberry, a retail chain with around 550 domestic outlets, moved to the top of the active list with a flourish. It bounded up 4 to 21 in response to a tender offer. Rapid-American offered to buy 950,000 shares, or an estimated 49 percent of Newberry's common stock, at \$23 a share. Rapid-American, which already controls a retail empire, rose 3/8 to 17 1/2. Newberry ranked as the best percentage gainer by a wide margin.

The American Exchange index closed at 30.56, unchanged, but declining issues led advances 504 to 424. Volume rose to 4.87 million shares from 4.42 million yesterday.

Standard Oil (Ohio) 1971 1970
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 353.4 370.9
Profits (millions)... 16.9 23.6
Per Share 0.78 1.13

Revenue (millions)... 1,288.0 1,374.0
Profits (millions)... 54.68 69.02
Per Share 3.00 3.80

Revenue (millions)... 1,486.0 1,352.9
Profits (millions)... 130.9 112.4
Per Share 6.31 5.74

Revenue (millions)... 7,400.0 6,700.0
Profits (millions)... 561.4 560.4
Per Share 2.70 2.65

Revenue (millions)... 315.0 304.0
Profits (millions)... 9.96 12.39
Per Share 0.53 0.64

Revenue (millions)... 1,522.0 1,434.0
Profits (millions)... 48.66 63.1
Per Share 2.61 3.39

Revenue (millions)... 186.1 195.5
Profits (millions)... 8.08 10.15
Per Share 0.24 0.29

Revenue (millions)... 746.6 755.7
Profits (millions)... 26.38 49.08
Per Share 0.76 1.42

Revenue (millions)... 889.6 887.0
Profits (millions)... 124.4 124.6
Per Share (Diluted) 2.86 2.95

Revenue (millions)... 3,663.3 3,717.4
Profits (millions)... 31.22 36.04
Per Share 0.66 0.87

Revenue (millions)... 1,314.0 1,328.5
Profits (millions)... 106.97 95.86
Per Share 2.35 2.35

Revenue (millions)... 479.8 397.2
Profits (millions)... 20.55 7.87
Per Share 3.57 1.39

Revenue (millions)... 358.3 364.9
Profits (millions)... 11.1 7.59
Per Share 0.24 0.24

Revenue (millions)... 1,066.9 1,175.1
Profits (millions)... 87.23 150.86
Per Share 2.63 4.56

Revenue (millions)... 1,522.0 1,434.0
Profits (millions)... 48.66 63.1
Per Share 2.61 3.39

Revenue (millions)... 186.1 195.5
Profits (millions)... 8.08 10.15
Per Share 0.24 0.29

Revenue (millions)... 746.6 755.7
Profits (millions)... 26.38 49.08
Per Share 0.76 1.42

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Profits (millions)... 8.08 10.15
Per Share 0.24 0.29

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Profits (millions)... 26.38 49.08
Per Share 0.76 1.42

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Profits (millions)... 9.96 12.39
Per Share 0.53 0.64

Revenue (millions)... 1,522.0 1,434.0
Profits (millions)... 48.66 63.1
Per Share 2.61 3.39

Revenue (millions)... 186.1 195.5
Profits (millions)... 8.08 10.15
Per Share 0.24 0.29

Revenue (millions)... 746.6 755.7
Profits (millions)... 26.38 49.08
Per Share 0.76 1.42

Revenue (millions)... 315.0 304.0
Profits (millions)... 9.96 12.39
Per Share 0.53 0.64

earnings reports, some continued profit-taking and big price changes in individual issues.

The Dow Jones Industrial average ended at 894.72 with a loss of 2.10. This followed yesterday's setback of 10.62.

A few analysts said that the consolidation process might carry the Dow average as low as the \$75-\$80 area, as a fairly normal retracement following the sharp post-Thanksgiving upsurge.

The mid-day rally resulted from a White House announcement that President Nixon was preparing a "major foreign policy statement" to be delivered tonight on nationwide television and radio.

In Wall Street, there was conjecture that Mr. Nixon might propose a specific date for withdrawing all U.S. troops from Vietnam, in exchange for the release of American prisoners of war.

At 11:30 a.m., the Dow Industrials were behind by 5.72. The "Nixon speech rally" at mid-session put the indicator ahead by 2.19 at 1 p.m. But profit-taking and other pressures, such as worry over the slow economic recovery and the ballooning budget deficit, sent the Dow average into minus territory again by the final hour.

Volume, with numerous large blocks changing hands, rose to 17.57 million shares from yesterday's 15.64 million shares.

International Business Machines, a strong performer in the erratic market, gained 1 1/2 to 386 after touching its former 1971-72 high at 370. The company raised its quarterly cash dividend.

Levitz Furniture, still feeling the impact of an article in Barron's, lost 3 to 146 after dropping 9 1/4 yesterday.

As the biggest point loser on the active list, Levitz sold as low as 141 3/4 during the session.

J. J. Newberry, a retail chain with around 550 domestic outlets, moved to the top of the active list with a flourish. It bounded up 4 to 21 in response to a tender offer. Rapid-American offered to buy 950,000 shares, or an estimated 49 percent of Newberry's common stock, at \$23 a share. Rapid-American, which already controls a retail empire, rose 3/8 to 17 1/2. Newberry ranked as the best percentage gainer by a wide margin.

The American Exchange index closed at 30.56, unchanged, but declining issues led advances 504 to 424. Volume rose to 4.87 million shares from 4.42 million yesterday.

Standard Oil (Ohio) 1971 1970
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 353.4 370.9
Profits (millions)... 16.9 23.6
Per Share 0.78 1.13

Revenue (millions)... 1,288.0 1,374.0
Profits (millions)... 54.68 69.02
Per Share 3.00 3.80

Revenue (millions)... 1,486.0 1,352.9
Profits (millions)... 130.9 112.4
Per Share 6.31 5.74

Revenue (millions)... 7,400.0 6,700.0
Profits (millions)... 561.4 560.4
Per Share 2

A										B										C										D										E										F										G										H										I										J										K										L										M										N										O										P										Q										R										S										T										U										V										W										X										Y										Z																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
125	175	225	275	325	375	425	475	525	575	625	675	725	775	825	875	925	975	1025	1075	1125	1175	1225	1275	1325	1375	1425	1475	1525	1575	1625	1675	1725	1775	1825	1875	1925	1975	2025	2075	2125	2175	2225	2275	2325	2375	2425	2475	2525	2575	2625	2675	2725	2775	2825	2875	2925	2975	3025	3075	3125	3175	3225	3275	3325	3375	3425	3475	3525	3575	3625	3675	3725	3775	3825	3875	3925	3975	4025	4075	4125	4175	4225	4275	4325	4375	4425	4475	4525	4575	4625	4675	4725	4775	4825	4875	4925	4975	5025	5075	5125	5175	5225	5275	5325	5375	5425	5475	5525	5575	5625	5675	5725	5775	5825	5875	5925	5975	6025	6075	6125	6175	6225	6275	6325	6375	6425	6475	6525	6575	6625	6675	6725	6775	6825	6875	6925	6975	7025	7075	7125	7175	7225	7275	7325	7375	7425	7475	7525	7575	7625	7675	7725	7775	7825	7875	7925	7975	8025	8075	8125	8175	8225	8275	8325	8375	8425	8475	8525	8575	8625	8675	8725	8775	8825	8875	8925	8975	9025	9075	9125	9175	9225	9275	9325	9375	9425	9475	9525	9575	9625	9675	9725	9775	9825	9875	9925	9975	10025	10075	10125	10175	10225	10275	10325	10375	10425	10475	10525	10575	10625	10675	10725	10775	10825	10875	10925	10975	11025	11075	11125	11175	11225	11275	11325	11375	11425	11475	11525	11575	11625	11675	11725	11775	11825	11875	11925	11975	12025	12075	12125	12175	12225	12275	12325	12375	12425	12475	12525	12575	12625	12675	12725	12775	12825	12875	12925	12975	13025	13075	13125	13175	13225	13275	13325	13375	13425	13475	13525	13575	13625	13675	13725	13775	13825	13875	13925	13975	14025	14075	14125	14175	14225	14275	14325	14375	14425	14475	14525	14575	14625	14675	14725	14775	14825	14875	14925	14975	15025	15075	15125	15175	15225	15275	15325	15375	15425	15475	15525	15575	15625	15675	15725	15775	15825	15875	15925	15975	16025	16075	16125	16175	16225	16275	16325	16375	16425	16475	16525	16575	16625	16675	16725	16775	16825	16875	16925	16975	17025	17075	17125	17175	17225	17275	17325	17375	17425	17475	17525	17575	17625	17675	17725	17775	17825	17875	17925	17975	18025	18075	18125	18175	18225	18275	18325	18375	18425	18475	18525	18575	18625	18675	18725	18775	18825	18875	18925	18975	19025	19075	19125	19175	19225	19275	19325	19375	19425	19475	19525	19575	19625	19675	19725	19775	19825	19875	19925	19975	20025	20075	20125	20175	20225	20275	20325	20375	20425	20475	20525	20575	20625	20675	20725	20775	20825	20875	20925	20975	21025	21075	21125	21175	21225	21275	21325	21375	21425	21475	21525	21575	21625	21675	21725	21775	21825	21875	21925	21975	22025	22075	22125	22175	22225	22275	22325	22375	22425	22475	22525	22575	22625	22675	22725	22775	22825	22875	22925	22975	23025	23075	23125	23175	23225	23275	23325	23375	23425	23475	23525	23575	23625	23675	23725	23775	23825	23875	23925	23975	24025	24075	24125	24175	24225	24275	24325	24375	24425	24475	24525	24575	24625	24675	24725	24775	24825	24875	24925	24975	25025	25075	25125	25175	25225	25275	25325	25375	25425	25475	25525	25575	25625	25675	25725	25775	25825	25875	25925	25975	26025	26075	26125	26175	26225	26275	26325	26375	26425	26475	26525	26575	26625	26675	26725	26775	26825	26875	26925	26975	27025	27075	27125	27175	27225	27275	27325	27375	27425	27475	27525	27575	27625	27675	27725	27775	27825	27875	27925	27975	28025	28075	28125	28175	28225	28275	28325	28375	28425	28475	28525	28575	28625	28675	28725	28775	28825	28875	28925	28975	29025	29075	29125	29175	29225	29275	29325	29375	29425	29475	29525	29575	29625	29675	29725	29775	29825	29875	29925	29975	30025	30075	30125	30175	30225	30275	30325	30375	30425	30475	30525	30575	30625	30675	30725	30775	30825	30875	30925	30975	31025	31075	31125	31175	31225	31275	31325	31375	31425	31475	31525	31575	31625	31675	31725	31775	31825	31875	31925	31975	32025	32075	32125	32175	32225	32275	32325	32375	32425	32475	32525	32575	32625	32675	32725	32775	32825	32875	32925	32975	33025	33075	33125	33175	33225	33275	33325	33375	33425	33475	33525	33575	33625	33675	33725	33775	33825	33875	33925	33975	34025	34075	34125	34175	34225	34275	34325	34375	34425	34475	34525	34575	34625	34675	34725	34775	34825	34875	34925	34975	35025	35075	35125	35175	35225	35275	35325	35375	35425	35475	35525	35575	35625	35675	35725	35775	35825	35875	35925	35975	36025	36075	36125	36175	36225	36275	36325	36375	36425	36475	36525	36575	36625	36675	36725	36775	36825	36875	36925	36975	37025	37075	37125	37175	37225	37275	37325	37375	37425	37475	37525	37575	37625	37675	37725	37775	37825	37875	37925	37975	38025	38075	38125	38175	38225	38275	38325	38375	38425	38475	38525	38575	38625	38675	38725	38775	38825	38875	38925	38975	39025	39075	39125	39175	39225	39275	39325	39375	39425	39475	39525	39575	39625	39675	39725	39775	39825	39875	39925	39975	40025	40075	40125	40175	40225	40275	40325	40375	40425	40475	40525	40575	40625	40675	40725	40775	40825	40875	40925	40975	41025	41075	41125	41175	41225	41275	41325	41375	41425	41475	41525	41575	41625	41675	41725	41775	41825	41875	41925	41975	42025	42075	42125	42175	42225	42275	42325	42375	42425	42475	42525	42575	42625	42675	42725	42775	42825	42875	42925	42975	43025	43075	43125	43175	43225	43275	43325	43375	43425	43475	43525	43575	43625	43675	43725	43775	43825	43875	43925	43975	44025	44075	44125	44175	44225	44275	44325	44375	44425	44475	44525	44575	44625	44675	44725	44775	44825	44875	44925	44975	45025	45075	45125	45175	45225	45275	45325	45375	45425	45475	45525	45575	45625	45675	45725	45775	45825	45875	45925	45975	46025	46075	46125	46175	46225	46275	46325	46375	46425	46475	46525	46575	46625	46675	46725	46775	46825	46875	46925	46975	47025	47075	47125	47175	47225	47275	47325	47375	47425	47475	47525	47575	47625	47675	47725	47775	47825	47875	47925	47975	48025	48075	48125	48175	48225	48275	48325	48375	48425	48475	48525	48575	48625	48675	48725	48775	48825	48875	48925	48975	49025	49075	49125	49175	49225	49275	49325	49375	49425	49475	49525	49575	49625	49675	49725	49775	49825	49875	49925	49975	50025	50075	50125	50175	50225	50275	50325	50375	50425	50475	50525	50575	50625	50675	50725	50775	50825	50875	50925	50975	51025	51075	51125	51175	51225	51275	51325	51375	51425	51475	51525	51575	51625	51675	51725	51775	51825	51875	51925	51975	52025	52075	52125	52175	52225	52275	52325	52375	52425	52475	52525	52575	52625	52675	52725	52775	52825	52875	52925	52975	53025	53075	53125	53175	53225	53275	53325	53375	53425	53475	53525	53575	53625	53675	53725	53775	53825	53875	53925	53975	54025	54075	54125	54175	54225	54275	54325	54375	54425	54475	54525	54575	54625	54675	54725	54775	54825	54875	54925	54975	55025	55075	55125	55175	55225	55275	55325	55375	55425	55475	55525	55575	55625	55675	55725	55775	55825	55875	55925	55975	56025	56075	56125	56175	56225	56275	56325	56375	56425	56475	56525	56575	56625	56675	56725	56775	56825	56875	56925	56975	57025	57075	57125	57175	57225	57275	57325	57375	57425	57475	57525	57575	57625	57675	57725	57775	57825	57875	57925	57975	58025	58075	58125	58175	58225	58275	58325	58375	58425	58475	58525	58575	58625	58675	58725	58775	58825	58875	58925	58975	59025	59075	59125	59175	59225	59275	59325	59375	59425	59475	59525	59575	59625	59675	59725	59775	59825	59875	59925	59975	60025	60075	60125	60175	60225	60275	60325	60375	60425	60475	60525	60575	60625	60675	60725	60775	60825	60875	60925	60975	61025	61075	61125	61175	61225	61275	61325	61375	61425	61475	61525	61575	61625	61675	61725	

RESERVE	Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	<u>\$ 104,629,000</u>
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	Capital Notes 4% %, due 1988	\$ 68,000,000
	Capital Notes 7.55%, due 1986	<u>75,000,000</u>
		<u>\$ 143,000,000</u>
	Stockholder's Equity:	
	Capital Stock (Par Value \$10 per share)	\$ 90,886,000
	Surplus	201,600,000
	Undivided Profits	<u>123,771,000</u>
	Total Stockholder's Equity	<u>\$ 416,257,000</u>
	Total Capital Accounts	<u>\$ 559,257,000</u>
	Total Liabilities, Reserve and Capital Accounts	<u>\$10,156,623,000</u>

Argentina
 Australia
 Belgium
 Brazil
 Cameroon
 Colombia
 Germany
 Hong Kong
 Italy
 Ivory Coast
 Japan
 Lebanon
 Luxembourg
 Mexico
 Nigeria
 Philippines
 Republic of the Congo
 Senegal
 Switzerland
 Thailand
 Tunisia
 Venezuela

PHILIP D. REED
Director of various Corporations
and Former Chairman of
General Electric Co.

FRANCIS C. ROONEY, JR.
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Melville Shoe Corporation

ANDREW W. TARKINGTON
Director and Consultant
Continental Oil Company

WILLIAM T. TAYLOR
Chairman of the
Executive Committee
ACF Industries, Incorporated

WALTER N. THAYER
President
Whitney Communications Corporation
and a Partner
Whitcomb Investment Company

E. CLINTON TOWL
Chairman of the Board
Grumman Corporation

THOMAS J. WATSON, JR.
Chairman of the
Executive Committee
International Business

25%	42%	Edison	1	31
27%	44%	Edison	2	32
28%	46%	Ediscon	14	33
29%	47%	Edison	1	34
30%	48%	Edison	1	35
31%	49%	Edison	1	36
32%	50%	Edison	1	37
33%	51%	Edison	1	38
34%	52%	Edison	1	39
35%	53%	Edison	1	40
36%	54%	Edison	1	41
37%	55%	Edison	1	42
38%	56%	Edison	1	43
39%	57%	Edison	1	44
40%	58%	Edison	1	45
41%	59%	Edison	1	46
42%	60%	Edison	1	47
43%	61%	Edison	1	48
44%	62%	Edison	1	49
45%	63%	Edison	1	50
46%	64%	Edison	1	51
47%	65%	Edison	1	52
48%	66%	Edison	1	53
49%	67%	Edison	1	54
50%	68%	Edison	1	55
51%	69%	Edison	1	56
52%	70%	Edison	1	57
53%	71%	Edison	1	58
54%	72%	Edison	1	59
55%	73%	Edison	1	60
56%	74%	Edison	1	61
57%	75%	Edison	1	62
58%	76%	Edison	1	63
59%	77%	Edison	1	64
60%	78%	Edison	1	65
61%	79%	Edison	1	66
62%	80%	Edison	1	67
63%	81%	Edison	1	68
64%	82%	Edison	1	69
65%	83%	Edison	1	70
66%	84%	Edison	1	71
67%	85%	Edison	1	72
68%	86%	Edison	1	73
69%	87%	Edison	1	74
70%	88%	Edison	1	75
71%	89%	Edison	1	76
72%	90%	Edison	1	77
73%	91%	Edison	1	78
74%	92%	Edison	1	79
75%	93%	Edison	1	80
76%	94%	Edison	1	81
77%	95%	Edison	1	82
78%	96%	Edison	1	83
79%	97%	Edison	1	84
80%	98%	Edison	1	85
81%	99%	Edison	1	86
82%	100%	Edison	1	87
83%	101%	Edison	1	88
84%	102%	Edison	1	89
85%	103%	Edison	1	90
86%	104%	Edison	1	91
87%	105%	Edison	1	92
88%	106%	Edison	1	93
89%	107%	Edison	1	94
90%	108%	Edison	1	95
91%	109%	Edison	1	96
92%	110%	Edison	1	97
93%	111%	Edison	1	98
94%	112%	Edison	1	99
95%	113%	Edison	1	100
96%	114%	Edison	1	101
97%	115%	Edison	1	102
98%	116%	Edison	1	103
99%	117%	Edison	1	104
100%	118%	Edison	1	105
101%	119%	Edison	1	106
102%	120%	Edison	1	107
103%	121%	Edison	1	108
104%	122%	Edison	1	109
105%	123%	Edison	1	110
106%	124%	Edison	1	111
107%	125%	Edison	1	112
108%	126%	Edison	1	113
109%	127%	Edison	1	114
110%	128%	Edison	1	115
111%	129%	Edison	1	116
112%	130%	Edison	1	117
113%	131%	Edison	1	118
114%	132%	Edison	1	119
115%	133%	Edison	1	120
116%	134%	Edison	1	121
117%	135%	Edison	1	122
118%	136%	Edison	1	123
119%	137%	Edison	1	124
120%	138%	Edison	1	125
121%	139%	Edison	1	126
122%	140%	Edison	1	127
123%	141%	Edison	1	128
124%	142%	Edison	1	129
125%	143%	Edison	1	130
126%	144%	Edison	1	131
127%	145%	Edison	1	132

[illegible]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81																			

[illegible]

1870	1874	1878	84	38	29 1/2	Idaho Pw
				19 1/2	12 1/2	Ideal Ba

42	33%	33%	33	33%	1%
996	17%	17%	17	17%	

JW 50	130	17 1/2	18 1/4	17 1/2	18 1/4 + 1/8
Tap 1.10a	47	40 1/2	41 3/4	40 1/2	41 3/4 + 1 1/4
Inc 40	27	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4

Continued on next page.)

Trading		—1971-72— Stocks and		Stk.	Net
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First. High Low Last. Chg

HARRIS Trust and BANK

111 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60660
48 Gresham Street, London EC2

HARRIS BANK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
77 Water Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

Consolidated

Statement of Condition December 31, 1971

Assets	
Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 725,906,656
Federal Funds Sold.....	133,700,000
Investment Securities:	
U.S. Treasury Securities.....	253,545,351
State and Municipal Securities.....	241,782,132
Other Securities.....	9,486,350
Trading Account Securities.....	46,541,349
Loans.....	1,085,785,821
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses.....	23,586,779
Customers Acceptance Liability.....	19,101,578
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	46,218,581
Other Assets.....	17,790,949
Total Assets.....	\$2,556,252,386
Liabilities	
Demand Deposits.....	\$1,112,236,996
Savings Deposits and Certificates.....	430,548,372
Other Time Deposits.....	192,556,225
Deposits in Foreign Office.....	379,772,985
Total Deposits.....	\$2,115,114,578
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowings.....	192,313,106
Acceptances Outstanding.....	19,169,769
Mortgage Payable.....	5,562,401
Dividend Payable.....	1,562,639
Other Liabilities.....	25,741,540
Total Liabilities.....	\$2,369,464,033
Capital Funds	
5% Convertible Capital Notes Due 1993.....	\$ 24,983,000
Capital Stock (\$16 Par Value):	
1971: Authorized 4,200,000 shares Outstanding 3,125,278 shares.....	
1970: Authorized 3,200,000 shares Outstanding 2,500,059 shares.....	\$ 50,004,448
Surplus.....	60,012,726
Undivided Profits.....	61,788,179
Equity Capital.....	\$ 171,805,353
Total Capital Funds.....	\$ 196,788,363
Total Liabilities and Capital.....	\$2,556,252,386

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM F. MURRAY <i>Chairman of the Board</i>
BENNETT ARCHAMBAULT <i>Chairman and President Stewart-Warner Corporation</i>
HARRY O. BERCHER <i>Retired Chairman of the Board International Harvester Company</i>
CHARLES L. BROWN, JR. <i>President Illinois Bell Telephone Company</i>
JAMES W. BUTTON <i>Senior Vice President—Merchandising Sears, Roebuck and Co.</i>
ROBERT W. GALVIN <i>Chairman of the Board Motorola, Inc.</i>
ROBERT C. GUNNESS <i>President Standard Oil Company (Indiana)</i>
CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON <i>President</i>
HUNTINGTON HARRIS <i>Trustee Estate of Norman W. Harris</i>
STANLEY G. HARRIS, JR. <i>Vice Chairman of the Board</i>
RALPH F. HUCK <i>Chapman and Cutler</i>
JOSEPH B. LANTIERMAN <i>Chairman AMSTED Industries Incorporated</i>
ERNEST S. MARSH <i>Chairman of the Board Santa Fe Industries, Inc.</i>
REMICK McDOWELL <i>Chairman Peoples Gas Company</i>
ARTHUR C. NIELSEN, JR. <i>President A. C. Nielsen Company</i>
GEORGE A. RANNEY <i>Vice Chairman of the Board Inland Steel Company</i>
JOHN T. RETTALIATA <i>President Illinois Institute of Technology</i>
DANIEL C. SEARLE <i>President G. D. Searle & Co.</i>
MAYNARD P. VENEMA <i>Chairman of the Board Universal Oil Products Company</i>
FRANK H. WOODS <i>President Sohara Coal Company, Inc.</i>
KENNETH V. ZWIENER <i>Retired Chairman of the Board</i>

Organized as N. W. Harris & Co., 1882. Incorporated 1907. Member F.D.I.C. Federal Reserve System.

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$										-1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$										-1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$															
Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Stk.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0		
4 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	0	24 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2																										

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 25, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
497 1/2	497 1/2	497 1/2	0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Jan. 25, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 25, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

European Gold Markets

Jan. 25, 1972

High	Low	Last	Chg.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

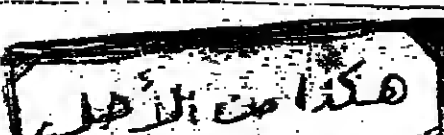
Consolidated statement of condition
December 31, 1971

Assets	
Cash and due from banks	\$ 4,182,547,875
U. S. Treasury securities	713,674,900
Obligations of U. S. government agencies	22,476,324
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	707,029,405
Other investment securities	153,070,114
Trading account securities	404,487,507
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	204,990,000
Loans	6,337,662,472
Bank premises and equipment	76,953,658
Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	6,205,581
Customers' acceptance liability	347,155,774
Other assets	460,097,695
Total assets	\$13,614,951,105
Liabilities	
Demand deposits	\$ 5,270,859,813
Time deposits	1,923,588,954
Foreign branch deposits	3,475,857,094
Total deposits	10,670,305,861
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	838,780,423
Other liabilities for borrowed money	91,338,847
Accrued taxes and expenses	148,925,071
Liability on acceptances	370,936,753
Dividend payable	14,597,440
Mortgage payable	17,111,449
Other liabilities	343,192,265
Total liabilities	\$12,495,188,109
Reserve	
For possible loan losses	\$ 113,744,541
Capital accounts	
Capital notes (6% %, due 1978)	\$ 100,000,000
Capital notes (5% %, due 1992)	97,000,000
Equity capital:	
Capital stock, \$25 par value (9,123,400 shares)	228,085,000
Surplus	336,500,000
Undivided profits	244,433,455
Total equity capital	809,018,455
Total capital accounts	1,006,018,455
Total liabilities, reserve, and capital accounts	\$13,614,951,105

Assets carried at \$1,326,594,947 in the above statement were pledged as collateral for borrowings, to qualify for fiduciary powers, to secure public monies as required by law, and for other purposes.

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PEANUTS



B. C.



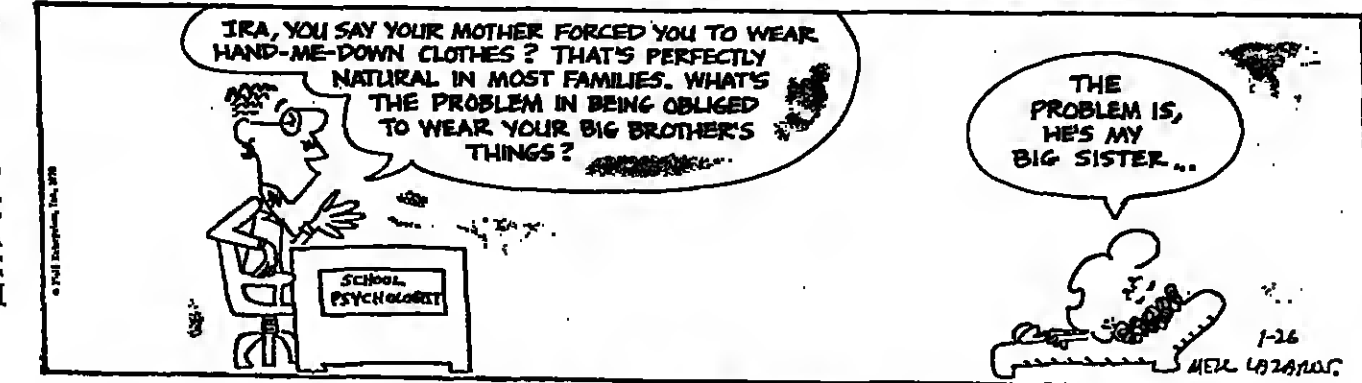
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



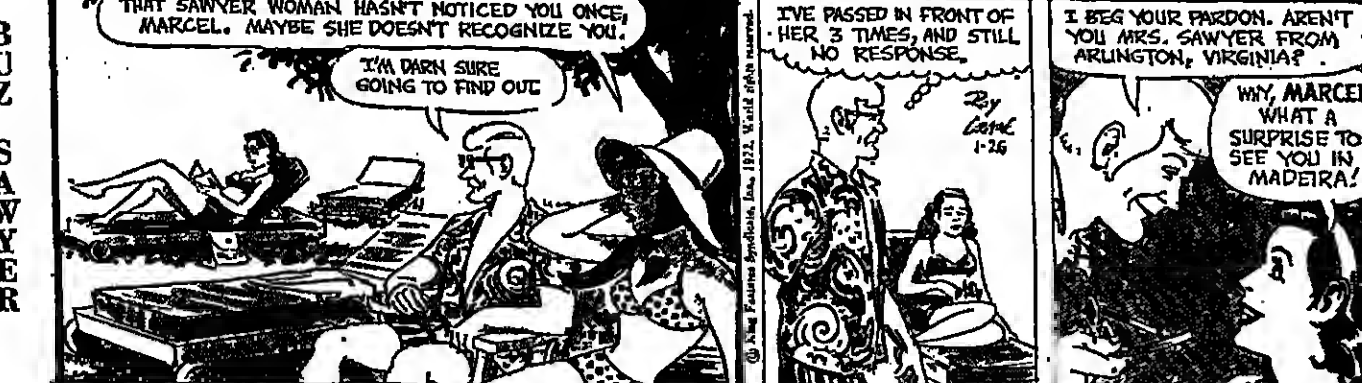
B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. A. Z. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.



P. O. G. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played in a recent U.S. tournament, most of the players with the North hand opened one no-trump, giving a good description of their assets and avoiding the rebid problem that would arise if a one-heart opening received a one-spade response.

South could then use Gerber, as almost all experts do in response to no-trump bids. The artificial bids of four clubs and five clubs elicited the information that North held two aces and two kings.

Most South players then put their partners in seven no-trump, an excellent contract that was beaten by the diamond division, except in one case when East indiscreetly led that suit. But this South player selected seven diamonds, judging that the extra chances of success likely to exist in seven diamonds outweighed the match-point advantage of no-trump. As it happened he was right.

West made the helpful lead of

NORTH (D)
 ♠ KQ10
 ♥ K9543
 ♦ A8
 ♣ A105

WEST
 ♠ 954
 ♥ 108762
 ♦ 7
 ♣ QJ97

EAST
 ♠ J762
 ♥ QJ
 ♦ 532
 ♣ 843

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
 1 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
 5 ♠ Pass 7 ♦ Pass
 7 ♦ Pass

West led the club queen.

the club queen, and South won with the king in the closed hand. He cashed the king of diamonds and led to the ace, exposing the trump situation. If both defenders had followed it would have been easy. If East had shown out, the declarer's situation would have been hopeless.

When West discarded a spade there was still a chance. South's aim was to reduce his trumps to the same length as East, and finish with the lead in the dummy. He won the next four tricks with the heart ace, the spade king, a heart ruff and the spade ace.

He followed with a spade to the queen in dummy, and led another low heart. East discarded a club, but it did not matter. South ruffed and finished in clubs. At the 11th trick he led the heart king from dummy and East's trumps were trapped whether he ruffed at once or waited for a trick.

An opening lead in a suit other than clubs would have been less helpful but the grand slam would still have been made. The heart king would have been cashed early, and the black suits tricks would have been timed carefully to produce the coup position according to East's discards.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

FRAPPS JAPIS ARCH
 RELEIF ADAM POLO
 ITALY CINEREOUS
 ARMY STIRRELY MET
 ROBERTEDITION MET
 COMPELLED SCULL
 VIRTUE ELVES EDNA
 VIRTUE YESTERDAY
 AITASE MOR
 LUNARIORBITER
 PITS AGLAM AMANE
 LATELATION LAUDS
 ORALY MAIDE EIGRET
 VIOIRK PILES VOIDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"If I had a horse, I could be mendin' fences or roundin' up strays an' stuff like that."

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumble: SMOKY ELOPE ANSWER WIDEST
 Answers Get stuck in the joint—A SKEWER

BOOKS

NORTH

By Louis-Ferdinand Céline. Translated from the French by Ralph Manheim. A Seymour Lawrence book: Delacourt, 454 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

FOR some 40 years, Louis-Ferdinand Céline has been waging a one-man war against the world in his novels, and it is a measure of his greatness that the only now, in "North," is the world begun to get the better of him. In his first and best book, "Journey to the End of the Night," Céline had hardly a good word for anybody, yet you felt that he was in closer touch with the human race, with people in the depths of their souls, than any other author in this century. And though "Journey" was distilled out of disgust, the aftertaste was not sour—as it so often is with modern French novels—but bittersweet. His disgust was a kind of curdled love.

His life contradicted his misanthropic posture. Quitting a lucrative and prestigious job with the Rockefeller Foundation, he became a slum doctor in Paris, something like a medical missionary, since he knew that most of his patients could not possibly pay. He knew his characters from their bowels outwards, and he could cloak an ordinary laborer in a tragic aura fit for a king.

There's an unforgettable scene in "Journey" in which a woman is bleeding to death and Céline is summoned. He sees that she must be hospitalized immediately, but first her husband must sign an authorization. Where is her husband? He is standing there in the room, looking on with a dozen neighbors, showing the same awed and impersonal curiosity. Céline asks him to sign the authorization slip, but the husband can't seem to take in the fact that he is being called on to make a life-or-death decision. The drama is too much for him—his life is too narrow to accommodate it. As Céline puts it, the husband works hard all day, it is all he can do to balance himself on his two feet. He lifts the covers and shows the husband the blood streaming between his wife's legs—the husband's face remains vague.

Hopefully, Céline leaves for his next patient. The husband, still struggling to formulate the problem, to grasp the abstraction of the authorization slip, pursues the doctor down the stairs. He invites him into the corner café for a drink: He has never invited anyone for a drink in his life, but these are unusual circumstances. In the café, a little dog comes over to their table and the husband gives him a lump of sugar.

In 1941, after another great novel, "Death on the Installment Plan," Céline inexplicably came out with a virulent anti-Semitic pamphlet, which was to be followed later by another. As in his novels, he is not a man for half measures: The pamphlets are murderous, inflammatory, impossible to imagine coming from France's greatest living novelist. To despise everyone is all right—it is not uncommon among French intellectuals—but to narrow it down to the Jews is something else. Especially in 1941.

No one has satisfactorily explained these pamphlets. Apologists have blamed a head wound suffered in World War I, remarking, they say, in a paranoid seizure. For others, it was clear

that Céline was a Jew, in spite of the fact that he had tried to enlist in the French Army for this war too, and been rejected. The truth is probably more simple and more complicated. It is likely that Céline chose the Jews to attack because they were there, they were in the air, so to speak. Also, since he was showing unmistakable paranoid symptoms—his disgust with humanity hardening into hatred—his singling out the Jews may well have been a left-handed compliment, an admission that they were more human than most. Their history had been too close.

Céline's anti-Semitism never figured in his novels, but his paranoia eventually did. "Castle to Castle," the best of his later novels, opens with a hundred-page splinter of free-floating rage before settling down into a brilliant, surrealistic picture of life in Germany, where Céline had been forced to flee as a nominal collaborator who was too famous to be forgiven. In "North," we find him still in Germany. The war is nearing its end, and Céline the novelist may be too. There are only flashes now of his unerring sense of the absurd in the eye of catastrophe.

He is lame now, he has to walk with the help of crutches—and his style limps with him. True, he lashes out with his crutches—here, there, everywhere—but it's not the same Céline. He's always spitting out food for fear of poison, then leaping a thousand miles to inveigh against his publisher without even wiping his chin. His irony has a whine in it. The humanity he knew, which infuriated him to a scabrous eloquence, is beyond recognition now and the world has outdistanced his disgust.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Best Sellers

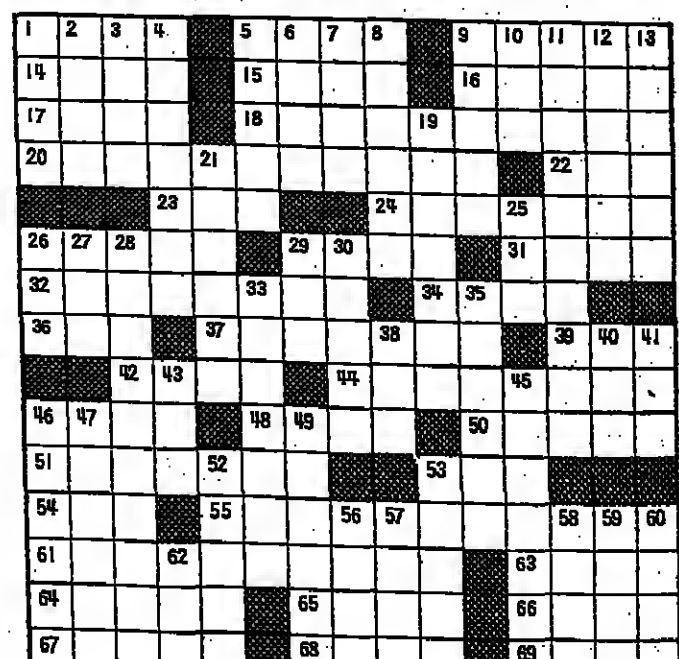
The New York Times
 This analysis is based on reports obtained from newsstands in 64 communities in the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week	Last Week
1. Wheel, Baby	2. 17
2. The Winds of War	1. 9
3. The Day of the Jackal	3. 21
4. Message	4. 17
5. The Innocent	5. 17
6. The Secret	6. 17
7. Our Gang	7. 17
8. The Betty Robbins	8. 17
9. Menendez, Christie	9. 17
10. Bear Island	10. 17
1. Eleanor and Franklin	1. 18
2. The Winds of War	2. 18
3. The Day of the Jackal	3. 18
4. The Innocent	4. 18
5. The Secret	5. 18
6. Our Gang	6. 18
7. The Betty Robbins	7. 18
8. Menendez, Christie	8. 18
9. Bear Island	9. 18

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS	DOWN
1 London literary street	1 Fluent
5 Abrade	2 — of thumb
9 Lawsuit loser's burden	3 Western Univ.
14 Adult pike	4 Bacteria
15 Ironwood of Asia	5 Early in Milton's day
16 Brightened	6 Back woe
17 Evils	7 Hit the dirt
18 Victor Herbert song	8 Tarkington character
20 Do publicity work	9 Holding device
22 Indonesia's old name: Abbr.	10 Flattering speech
23 Fury	11 Certain artisan
24 Legendary Greek musician	12 Adjustment
26 Asian peninsula	
29 Island area of Cairo	
31 Arbiters, for short	
32 Ardent fan	
34 Forsyte, for one	
36 Bulgarian coin	
37 Kathmandu resident	
39 She, in Germany	
42 Cake ingredients	
44 Stirring thing	
46 Jacob's brother	
48 Abound	
50 Japanese natives	
51 Chorus	
53 Billing method: Abbr.	
54 Yellow fish	
55 Compromise	
61 Wintergreen	
63 Bowling alley	
64 Skull part	
65 Firm character	
66 Miss Miley	
67 Game fishes	
68 Pygmy days	
69 Rough waters	
13 Smelting mixture	
19 Large land mass	
21 Tacking	
25 Cherish	
26 Angular measure	
27 American humorist	
28 Romance	
29 Good name, for short	
30 Lecture	
33 More piquant	
35 Jump on	
38 Space vehicle	
40 Debt acknowledgment	
41 Existence being	
43 Crude sugar of India	
45 Trifles	
46 Amatory	
47 Unruffled	
48 Atom's forte	
49 Certain endings	
53 Prestige	
56 Novice: Var.	
57 Apparent or presumptive one	
58 Ford	
59 Tolstoy character	
60 Votes	
62 Stadium sound	



Archer Loses Golf on 21st Extra Hole

Miller Barber Wins Playoff

By Lincoln A. Werden

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 25 (AP)—Miller Barber won the Tucson National Golf Open, a 54-hole tournament, by beating George Archer in a sudden-death playoff on the 21st extra hole.

Archer brought about a tie with Barber at the 18th and 19th holes at the Tucson National Golf Club and completed the round even with his rival at 72. The longest playoff in modern times on the circuit came to an end as Barber sank an 18-foot birdie putt at the 21st hole.

Since the advent of television contracts with tournament sponsors, playoffs have been of the sudden-death variety and begin at the 18th hole, where cameras are set to start coverage of the last four holes.

Archer won a three-way playoff two weeks ago over 13 holes to win the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open. That was somewhat of a novelty since in previous years there, and in tournaments generally, except for the United States Open, Masters and Professional Golfers' Association championships, the sudden-death finish (the first lowest score at a hole decides the winner) has been the accepted way to end golf tournaments.

But yesterday, in the desert sunshine, both an 18-hole playoff and one at sudden death were necessary. The 18-hole extra session was set because the 720 Bowls on television followed screening of the Tucson Open Sunday.

"I still like 18-hole playoffs," said Barber, who tied for 22d in the Tucson Open and tied for 33d in last week's Crosby at Pebble Beach. Archer had said earlier in the week he didn't like them and that four days of golf were sufficient to determine a winner and interest the spectators.

There have been protracted overtimes such as the 36-hole playoff that won the 1968 United States Open for Lloyd Mangrum against Byron Nelson and Vic Ghezzi, but 18-hole playoffs were then the accepted method of ending deadlocks, with another 18 added if the first one didn't settle it.

In 1931, Bill Burke beat George Von Elm for the U.S. Open crown in a record overtime that lasted 72 holes. But there was no week-to-week tour schedule as there is now with competitors traveling on nationwide circuits.

An All-Dutch Soccer Final Is Possible in European Cup

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Ajax against Feyenoord in the European Cup final of 1972 in Rotterdam? What a joke! Yet it is a definite possibility, especially after the draw for the March quarterfinals of the tournament, which gives both famous Dutch teams a substantial chance of making progress. Ajax, as Johan Cruyff assures us, still has to show us what it really can do, while Feyenoord's Arsenal (which cannot use its expensive new inside-forward Alan Ball in this round) will hope to avenge a first-round defeat by Arsenal.

Two clubs from the same country haven't contested a final, though they have met in earlier rounds—notably the famous halves of the early 1960s between Barcelona and Real Madrid, which provided some glorious football. It is suspected that if both clubs get to the semifinals, they would just "happen" to be pitted against one another.

More Versatile
Ajax is not only a much more versatile and flexible side since it played Arsenal two years ago, losing 3-0, at Highbury, England. It also has far more guts. Most of the team threw in the towel the night they lost at Highbury, and none more so than the brilliant outside-left, Piet Keizer, who was so inept that he was eventually substituted for. Since Keizer plays an invaluable role alongside Cruyff, his failure was a costly and contagious one. It is surprising that the captain of Arsenal, the Scottish international Frank McLintock, should observe now, on the basis of these matches, that Cruyff is a good player, when things are going well, but not otherwise. At Highbury, everything went appalling for Ajax, yet Cruyff never stopped running and hitting.

Feyenoord, recently defeated by the expensive Fey team in a league match, which may have cost them the Dutch title, still looks much more incisive and better balanced than Benfica, though the Portuguese team is well placed to win the Portuguese League, with Arthur Jorge leading the championship's goal scorers. Feyenoord, since Dutch soccer-forward, Victor Bonhoff, was transferred to Benfica this season, Victor Seubert has been getting the customary leading part of Benfica and Sporting, holding down second place.

The Benfica manager is a determined, humorous little Englishman called Jimmy Hogan, who during the war years was a marvelous inside-left, and a regular member of the England attack. Perhaps inspired by this fact, the Benfica club, Athletic of Lisbon, has just called for former Benfica manager, Ted Smith, another Englishman, out of retirement.

It is intriguing that Italy and Belgium should clash on two levels; both in the quarterfinals of the Nations Cup and the European Cup. In each case, the Italians are favored, yet what can you say about the Italian national defense, usually so sound and parsimonious, which recently gave away four goals at home to feeble Sampdoria?

Perhaps the best way to regard it is by remembering that only three days after the defense conceded three goals to AC Milan and lost the San Siro Derby in

the sloppiest fashion, it put up an impenetrable wall in Berlin against Borussia Monchengladbach, and shut out the West German. But let us hope that against the polyglot Standard Liege team—which has Takacs of Yugoslavia, Pilot of Luxembourg, Svensson of Sweden and Oyedele of Czechoslovakia—the Inter defenders won't be as ruthless as they were against Borussia. Not that you'd have known any of this from the ecstatic reports in the Italian press next day. As could be seen after the San Siro game, Italian football has reached some utter depths of cynicism that stifling play by dropping back and not attacking, anti-giochi, as they call it, is simply taken for granted. Shame on its perpetrators, its instigators, and on those who tolerate it.

Sports Shorts

The North Koreans at the Winter Olympics practiced alongside South Korean competitors after some problems were resolved.

When the North Koreans arrived at the Olympic Village at Sapporo, Japan, and learned both Korea had their names written only in English, and not in Japanese like the other nations, they refused to enter the village. Officials then decided that every country would be designated in English, and the North Koreans entered the village. North Korea is called the Democratic People's Republic and South Korea is called Korea.

Muhammad Ali will get \$400,000 or 45 percent of the net profits, whichever is larger, for his 15-round fight against heavyweight Max Baer at Tokyo on April 1, it was announced by Yusaku Kashiwagi, president of the company promoting the bout. Foster's prize will be \$80,000.

The Chicago Cubs signed 35-year-old left-handed relief pitcher Steve Hamilton, who had been a free agent since his release by the San Francisco Giants at the end of last season.

The Southeastern Conference approved a resolution to make freshmen eligible to compete in varsity football and basketball. Chancellor Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt said the 1971-72 change in the league's constitution and by-laws would be made at a special meeting within 12 weeks. Two other conferences, the Big Ten and Pacific-8, also have approved the eligibility of freshmen. A.M. (Trenton) Coleman, 35, commissioner of the Southeastern Conference since 1968, announced his retirement, effective Sept. 1.

By Bernard Kirsh
PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee will come to a decision before the Oberalp Pass opens.

All the talking won't end this week—it never does—but at least something decisive will be said, or not said, and the Winter Olympics shall go on.

Actually a decision by the IOC, when it meets in Japan during the next few days, may place a final touch to the first half of the World Cup at sea, which was engulfed in a thrilling uncertainty.

This year's World Cup trail has led to Sapporo, Japan, for some, to a hospital for the less fortunate, and to Laax, Matco and Landquart, Switzerland, for the most miserable.

Let's go back two weeks and pick up the ski caravan in Innsbruck, Austria, where one afternoon fourth-hand word drifted into town that Avery Brundage had said something about the ski world. Within a half-hour, Italian journalists were jumping around their hotel hallway, where the Italian team was also staying, waving their arms and shouting "No games, no games." Yeah, no games.

Later that night, three intrepid journalists stalked out the Rathaus. Word was that a clandestine group—led by Mario Rodler, president of the International Ski Federation—was meeting at the City Hall.

At midnight, hoping to pick up a story from the meeting, which also included one journalist who has some influence with the FIS (and why should he get an exclusive), the three sneaky reporters tipped over two flights, where other voices were coming from another room. A cleaning lady, brown in hand, wearing rimless glasses and looking like every body's grandmother, greeted the spies.

The journalists told her they were journalists. She smiled. "Can you tell us if there's a meeting of some ski people here," said the only man who could speak German. There was, she thought, and asked the three if they would like for her to knock on the door and make sure.

Morning Line: The Ski Caravan

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The journalists told her they were journalists. She smiled. "Can you tell us if there's a meeting of some ski people here," said the only man who could speak German. There was, she thought, and asked the three if they would like for her to knock on the door and make sure.

"No, no, don't do that," said the sweet old lady didn't.

The Keyhole
One journalist, who said he had done it before, peered through the keyhole. Nothing. We waited for a while, and after reasoning that maybe the sweet old lady was wrong, that there was no FIS meeting but only a late-night convention of janitors, left and made up for lost drinking time.

It was later learned that there had been a ski meeting, and as always, nothing important was said.

Grindelwald, Switzerland, was next on the tour. That was something like three or four train changes from Kitzbuehel, and it encouraged two New York City spies to dump their luggage in a rented Volkswagen, be comfortable, and see the mountains.

The navigator, who said he once ran away from his Brooklyn home and spent a day in the Bronx Zoo, plotted the course along thick red lines and big blue dots. Big cities and big roads, around Austria's Adlon Pass, a 10-minute drive across Liechtenstein, through Malles and Leax, Switzerland, and toward

the Oberalp Pass, the shortest route to our destination.

"Funny if it's closed," said the navigator to the pilot as we approached the pass. "Czechoslovakia," said the sign a minute later.



AT THE WIRE—Jim Ryun beating Kipchoge Keino in mile at Los Angeles Saturday.

'Important Thing Was Winning,' Ryun Says

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 25 (AP)—Jim Ryun may be on his way back, but his first victory of 1972 was something less than Olympic.

Ryun defeated Kenya's Kipchoge Keino by about four yards in 4 minutes 4.8 seconds at the Sunbelt Indoor Invitational mile run on Saturday night.

"I suppose both Kip and I spent ourselves and would have liked to have had a faster time," Ryun said afterwards. "But the important thing was winning the race."

Keino, perhaps drained from running his

fourth mile in eight days, did not challenge Ryun until the three-quarter mile. Ryun turned on a 56.7 final quarter to hold off the Kenyan.

Keino was timed in 4:07.3, compared with his 3:59.4 at College Park, Md., eight days earlier. Ryun, an industrial photographer, now lives near Santa Barbara, Calif. He moved there last year after encountering hay-fever distress in Eugene, Ore. The Sunbelt mile was Ryun's first step in a campaign for vindication at the Summer Olympics in Munich. Keino, heat Ryun for the gold medal in the 1,500 meters in the 1968 Olympics.

Italian Passes Porsches by Using Snow Tires

Munari's Lancia Leads Monte Carlo Rally

MONTRE CARLO, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A sudden blizzard high in the French Alps hit the Monte Carlo auto rally today and enabled Sandro Munari of Italy to a Lancia to match the lead from two Porsches.

With visibility in many places cut to zero, all the favored teams were penalized for late arrivals at control points and many lost time in the special speed trials.

Munari and co-driver Mario Manacò made the fewest mistakes and after four of the eight special sections of the rally's second stage held a 2-second lead over Bernard Derriche of France in an Alpine Renault.

Another of the five factory-backed Alpine Renaults is third, driven by Jean-Pierre Nicolas of France, 1 minute 13 seconds behind the leaders.

Andrews is 4th. Ove Anderson of Sweden, last year's winner, is fourth in an Alpine, 3:03 behind. Timo Mäkinen in a factory-backed Ford Escort is fifth, trailing by 3:33, and the highest-placed Porsche is sixth, driven by Sweden's Björn Waldegård. Waldegård is 3:38 behind Munari.

Waldegård, who built up a comfortable lead after the first two tests run over dry ground,

slumped to ninth place on the third test when the snow hit. He put racing tires instead of studded snow tires on his car and lost more than five minutes.

Waldegård, winner in 1969 and 1970, managed to make up some time on the fourth stage after changing tires. The other front-running Porsche to lose ground when the snows came, driven by Gérard Larrousse of France, fell out of the top 10. Larrousse was second after two special sections.

NHL Rookie Martin Carries Big Stick for East All-Stars

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 25 (AP)—The silver anniversary of the National Hockey League All-Star Game tonight will be without two of the game's fabled names, Gordie Howe and Jean Beliveau.

But Richard Martin of the Buffalo Sabres, at 20 the youngest player in the All-Star Game, is drawing as much attention as a Howe or Beliveau.

The 5-foot-11, 165-pound left wing, leading candidate for rookie of the year, is scoring at a greater clip than any first-year player before him.

Howe got seven goals his first season, Beliveau, 13; Bobby Orr, 13; and Bobby Hull, 13, in their first seasons.

With 33 goals and 22 assists, Martin appears certain to break the rookie scoring record set in 1970-71 by teammate Gil Perreault, 1971 winner of the Calder Cup rookie of the year award after scoring 38 goals and 24 assists.

"Rick is a good skater with a big, big shot," said Perreault, who also will play for the East Division team. "He can put that puck everywhere in the net. He's very, very good."

Martin was drafted out of junior hockey last season after he set a record 71 goals in the Ontario Hockey Association.

"From the way people have been talking to me lately, I must have surprised some of them," said Martin, a native of Montreal. "I hoped for the best. I've like a job. If I would have been, say, a lawyer or something like that, I would have had to work hard at it. So why shouldn't I work hard at hockey? I've been working hard—doing my best."

Martin's 55 points rank him

NHL Scoring

1. Perreault, Boston 39 42 81
2. Beliveau, N.Y. 33 41 74
3. Bobby Orr, Boston 33 41 74
4. Martin, Buffalo 33 28 61
5. G. Perreault, Buffalo 32 29 61
6. Stanfield, Boston 22 39 61
7. Mahovlich, Mont. 22 39 61

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seventh in NHL scoring, and put him on tonight's powerful East squad that is led by Boston's Phil Esposito with 38 goals and 41 assists and New York's Jean Ratelle with 38 goals and 51 assists.

The West, trying to take its second straight victory, winning 2-1, in Boston last year, is dominated by nine Chicago Black Hawks. Bobby Hull is the West's scoring leader with 35 goals and 27 assists.

NHL Meeting

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Jan. 25 (UPI)—The National Hockey League's board of governors formally awarded new franchises to Long Island, N.Y., and Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, but failed to reach agreement on a four-division alignment for the 1972-73 season.

Roy Boe, the Long Island club owner, was named the governor for his unnamed team, which will play next season in the new Nassau Coliseum. Boe's attorney, Bob Carlson, was named the alternate governor for the new club.

William Putnam is the governor of the Atlanta franchise, and the alternate is Dillard Hammond. The franchise fee into the NHL is \$8 million. Each new club presented a \$500,000 check as a down payment.

AUTO RACING—At Riverside, Calif., Richard Petty won the Winston Western 500 stock car race—his 11th career victory—by leading 170 laps to open the season at Riverside International Raceway. He drove a 1972 Plymouth to victory in the shortest race, circled because of fog and ending daylight. Petty covered 149 laps of the 149-mile course in 2 hours, 14 minutes 11 seconds for an average speed of 144.0 miles an hour. Bobby Allison in a 1972 Chevrolet was second, followed by leading men of the way as a dropped valve left him with seven laps to go. Bobby Isaac, 1970 season car champion, was third in a 1971 Dodge. The big disappointment was Al Unser Jr., who led 40 laps in the stock-car debut. After crashing on lap 14, Unser Jr. was out of the race.

The Scoreboard

UCLA 14-0

Marquette 14-0

Long Beach State 15-1

North Carolina 13-2

Florida State 12-3

South Carolina 10-3

Georgia Tech 10-3

Brigham Young 12-2

Marshall 14-3

Marshall 14-3

Marshall 14-3

Coach Doesn't Score Warriors

No. 2 Marquette Scores Over Notre Dame Five

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Al McGuire, Marquette's usually fiery basketball coach, did an about-face, but his second-ranked Warriors didn't.

The unbeaten Warriors ran their season's winning streak to 15 games last night, defeating Notre Dame, 71-62. McGuire, who has been berating his team after virtually every victory, was calm after the unexpectedly close game against the Fighting Irish, who have a 3-0 win-loss record.

In his most critical moment McGuire said, "We're just not playing well. We have not had an easy game yet." He reserved most of his comments for Notre Dame.

"They should be proud," he said. "They played well. (Irish coach) Digger Phelps had done an excellent job. Every time we went to the zone, he had his team hold the ball, which was a smart move."

Jim Chones paced Marquette with 24 points. Gary Nork of Notre Dame scored 25 points.

Fourth-ranked Louisville walked away with a 65-57 victory for its 13th consecutive victory following a season-opening 1-point loss to Florida.

The Cardinals, 3-0 in the Missouri Valley Conference, held North Texas State scoreless for nearly the first 4 minutes while taking to a 9-0 lead. Louisville's Jim Price led all scorers with 22 points, while teammate Ron Thomas scored 17 points and grabbed 22 rebounds.

Brigham Young, the No. 13 team, routed Athletics in action, 109-56, as 6-foot-11 Kresimir Cosic scored 17 points, snared 18 rebounds and blocked 11 shots.

Notre Dame, ranked 19th, registered its 10th consecutive victory and 11th in 13 games, handing Central Michigan its worst setback in eight years, 93-64.

Sophomore Jim Bradley led Northern Illinois with 25 points. Eau Claire of Wisconsin, ranked the nation's top small-college team, suffered its first loss in 14 games, bowing to North Dakota, 73-70. Craig Skarperud's 22 points led North Dakota, now 12-4. Mike Radloff had 25 points and Frank Schade 24 for Eau Claire.

Jim Anderson poured in 34 points as Kentucky overpowered Vanderbilt, 106-90, in a rough game. Kentucky's Larry Stemper was ejected from the game after decking the Commodore's Jan Van Breda Kolff.

Swimming's Miss Meyer Retires at 19

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—Debbie Meyer, who won three gold medals at the 1968 Olympic Games, announced yesterday she is retiring from competitive swimming and won't enter the 1972 Olympics at Munich.

Called "Peanut" because of her love of peanut butter, Miss Meyer retires at age 19 after seeing all of her national and world free-style swimming records broken by younger swimmers.

"I don't seem to have the drive anymore," she said. "I have been to the Olympics and I don't want to work that hard to get there again. My mind tells me to get moving, but my arms won't go."

Debbie's big year was in the 1968 Olympics; Miss Meyer won gold medals in the women's 200, 400 and 800-meter freestyle events.

Bulls Break Streak of 11 Of Warriors

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Chicago Bulls, led by the legendary play of Jerry Sloan and Norm Van Lier in the final quarter, outlasted Golden State, 110-105, last night, ending the Warriors' 11-game winning streak, the longest in the National Basketball Association club's history.

Golden State's Carmelo Russell, who had led the team with a 24-point-a-game average, was held to only 13 points by Chet Walker, who scored 29 for the Bulls.

The Warriors grabbed a first-quarter lead, but the Bulls, behind Sloan, came back to lead at half-time, 59-54.

Jeff Mullins, who scored 43 points in a losing effort, and Nate Thurmond brought the Warriors to within 5 points with 2:33 remaining. But two free throws by Van Lier and a jump shot by Walker assured the Bulls of victory.

Monday's Result
Chicago 110, San Francisco 105 (Walker 29, Sloan 25, Mullins 43, Thurmond 20).

NBA Scoring

1. Jabbar, Milwaukee 67 77 1831 32.3
2. Havlicek, Boston 53 77 1343 25.9
3. Loria, Cleveland 53 77 1343 25.9
4. Hayward, Seattle 49 51 1297 25.8
5. Goodrich, L.A. 45 57 1239 25.8
6. Clark, Los Angeles 43 50 1228 25.8
7. Hudson, Atlanta 44 51 1165 25.1
8. Lanier, Detroit 47 54 1156 24.9
9. McDaniels, Cal. 45 53 1144 24.6
10. White, Boston 48 58 1146 24.4

ABA Scoring

1. Scott, Kentucky 67 57 1792 35.14
2. Lee, Kentucky 54 51 1352 31.27
3. Barry, N.Y. 53 53 1478 30.61
4. Stumpert, Denver 50 78 1424 29.04
5. Bricker, Phila. 57 57 1329 28.97
6. McDaniels, Cal. 47 51 1156 25.1
7. Thompson, Phila. 45 58 1288 26.21
8. Irving, Virginia 53 56 1282 26.08
9. Stevens, Phila. 50 51 1144 24.6
10. Gilmore, Ky. 46 55 1171 23.25

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